

THE  
MANIFEST  
O F  
The Most Illustrious, and  
Soveraigne Prince,  
Charles Lodowick,  
Count Palatine of the Rhine, Prince  
Electour of the Sacred Empire:  
Duke of Bavaria, &c.

Concerning the Right of His  
*Succession*  
*Both in the Prinedome, Lands, and*  
Estates of the PALATINATE: As also in  
the Dignity, Voice, Session, and Function of the  
ELECTORSHIP-PALATINE thereunto annexed.

Translated, *Anno. M.DC.XXXVII.*

---

L O N D O N,  
Printed by A.G. for I. N. and R. W. And are to  
be sold at the signe of the Kings Armes in Pauls  
Churche-yard, M.DC.XXXVII.

братъ, ако и фамилията

дължността е

и това е и търсено

и търсено и търсено



## The Preface.

**H**e State of Empires, Kingdoms, and all Societies, is best knowne, by these Lames, Orders, Contracts, and Constitutions, which by common consent, are, for the time being established amongst them: for State is from standing; and that present condition wherein a thing standeth, is the State thereof. What hath been heretofore, or may bee hereafter, doth rather belong to their Story, than their State. By this Line we may measure

30

the

## The Preface.

the Germane Empire, as it hath long stood, and yet standeth, though like an old house nodding to the ground. I will not describe the whole frame ther-of, but onely such parts as may give light to the ensuing discourse. Looke wee therefore backe to former times, and we shall finde, that Germany, like a vast body, was cut and mangled into divers Nations, Formes and Governments, till the Raigne of Charles the Great about 800. and odd yeeres agoe. In His dayes, the great Roman Empire split into two, whereof the Westerne part fell to His share, which Hee after subdivided among His sons. Charles had Germany, Lodowick had France, Pi- pin had Italy, and the like.

But

## The Preface.

But Germany, as the greatest, carried away the Imperiall Title from the rest: which caused great dissentions, not only betwixt the three pretending Nations, but also among the Princes of Germany, after Charlemaines Line was out. At last Hugh Capet setting up a new Race in France, to secure His owne posterity, was willing to let fall the strife for the Title, and geeldeed it to Germany: But Italy tossed with the furies and ambitions of the Popes, ever rebelled against the Emperours, and inward broyles fowly defaced Germany; Till at length the Princes, tyred and consumed with these evills, were forced to advise together for their owne preservation, and the Empires. Then was produced this forme

## The Preface.

forme of State, which hath continued without change, many hundred yeeres. First they made a Law, That the Emperor, from thence forwards, should be chosen among themselves, whereby all pretentions should bee restrained. Next, they appointed the choosers; whereof, according to those times, three were Bishops, Mentz, Tryers and Collen; and three Princes, the Palatine, Saxe, and Brandenburg. These sixe doe onely, and properly, constitute that Colledge, which is called the Supreame Councell of the Emperour, and Foundation of the Empire. But because their number was even, and in Elections it must be odd, the King of Bohemia was added to them, that in the Colledge might be a casting voyce: for

## The Preface.

for He bath onely Electorall Right  
at times of election, and is ne-  
ver else admitted into the Dyets  
or Councells of the Colledge. This  
Colledge was then ordained with  
perpetuall elective power: Insomuch  
that when any was chosen by the  
Chapters of Mentz, Tryer, or  
Collen to bee Bishops, they were  
immediately likewise Electours; but  
because they could not marry, and  
were alwaies chosen, there was no  
need to provide for their succession. But  
the case was different of the Ele-  
ctours temporall: For they being great  
and Soveraigne Princes, before they  
were Electours, had no meaning to  
make there Estate worse by that Ad-  
dition: And therefore it was enacted

## The Preface.

as an irrevocable Law, that their Electorall Dignities, and Temporall Prinedomes should goe together, and bee entayled upon their eldest Sonnes and Heire-males descending from them, by the Fathers side for ever.

For they held it necessary to cleare the Succession in those Houses, which had perpetuall Right to choose the Emperour, well fore-seeing, that it might bee no lesse pernicious to the whole body, to dispute who should be Electour, than it was before, who should be Emperour: whereas now the whole Empire might certainly know, where the Dignity would descend, and so be alwayes at rest; from whence it appeareth, that on the certainty of the Colledge, the Safety of the Empire depend-

## The Preface.

dependeth. Now this Right of succession is so rooted in these Electorall Families, and in every one of their Male off-spring, that it cannot bee plucked up, nor alienated, nor forfeited, nor transferred by any resignation, or delinquencie ; but onely by failing and extindion of blood; in which sole case, both the Dignity and Inheritance revertes unto the Empire, as a Fee thereof. The summe of all, is, that by this Policie and Constitution of the Empire, which bath bin confirmed by such continuance of time, the Emperour is Elective, and the Electours Successive ; and in the mutuall oathes, which passe betwixt them, the Emperour is bound deeper to them, and by them to the Empire, to preserve them

## The Presace.

all in their immunitiess, than they to him, who onely sweare homage and fealty, not as His, but as vassals of the Empire. In which relation, if afterwards any, or Electour, or of an Electorall House shall commit the highest crime, though as great as Treason, yet they cannot bee punished, much lesse deposed by any power of the Emperour, who is not the Lord of their Fee, but by a lawfull tryall before the Electorall Colledge and estates of the whole Empire, of which onely they doe depend. As vassals of the Empire, they may be tryed for their offence, and punished in their owne persons: but as Princes and Soveraignes in their estates, they cannot be tainted in blood, nor by their crime prejudice the succession of their

## The Preface.

their Heires; which is the difference betwixt the Regality of these Electo-  
rall Tenures, and those of other Na-  
tions; for their treason doth taint  
the blood, and disableth the Sonne  
to succeed the Father, because the  
Sonne succeeds in the Fathers Right;  
which the Father having forfeited,  
the Sonne hath nothing to succeed;  
but heere the Sonne succeedeth not  
in the Right of his Father, but of  
his owne; by reason of that first and  
Originall Contract made with his An-  
cestours, wherein Hee was invested  
and comprehended, as well as his Fa-  
ther, and cannot be excluded from his  
owne Right, but by his owne of-  
fence. Which seemeth to bee a most  
just, and naturall sancion, That  
if

## The Preface.

if every owne will looke to his In-  
nocence, the Law will looke to his  
Right. And this may suffice for  
a small fntroduction to the worke.



*CHARLES LODOWIKE*

By the Grace of God,

Count Palatine of the Rhine :  
Archidapifer, and Prince Ele-  
ctor of the Sacred Empire, Duke  
of Bavaria, &c.

---

To his Imperiall Maiesy.

To all Kings, Potentates, Electors,  
Princes, and Estates; within the Empire  
and whole Christendome.

*Addresseth*  
*This his ensuing Manifest.*



# The Manifest.



T hath beene the constant custome amongst sundry Nations of the world, from the beginning thereof, to this present age; that in all hereditary kingdoms and principalities, the succession should descend upon the eldest Sonne, or the next males in blood to the deceased, without let or contradiction.

And as this Right of Birth and prerogative of nature is large and universall; so in especiall manner it hath beene confirmed, and obserued most exactly in the Electorall

## The Manifest.

houses of the Germane Empire: in somuch that many hundred yeeres agoe, when it seemed good to the preceding Emperors, Princes, and Estates of the Empire, to found and erect the Colledge of Electors, as well for the settling of a good order, as for preventing of all divisions. They decreed by common consent, and ripe deliberation; that the three Electorall houses of the Palatinate, Saxony and Brandenburgh should from thence forwards, and for ever after, have their certaine and unquestionable successors in their Electorall Office; and Estates and Regalities thereunto annexed. Ordaining moreover, that whensoever any of the said Electors should depart this world, then his first borne Sonne and the male issue, or in default thereof, the next of that <sup>2</sup> *Agnation* should be received, and acknowledg'd by all the States of the Empire, for true and lawfull Electours. Or if perchance they were under yeeres, that then they should be reputed as Successours designed, and in due time invested by the Emperours raigning in the right of their succession. Which wise and whol-

<sup>2</sup> *Agnation* is that Line in blood, which comprehen-  
deth all the Cousins or male-descen-  
dents on the Fathers side, who in the Em-  
pire are only capable to suc-  
ceed in Electo-  
rall and prince-  
ly Houses.

# The Manifest.

wholesome Ordination, whereby the Empire had so long time been peaceably governed, was againe in the yere 1356 at the intervention of all the Electors, Princes and Estates, ratified and established for a fundamentall Law of the Empire by the *Golden Bull of Charles IV. then Emperour.* In such <sup>b</sup> So called from Bullæ, the stampæ or seale of gold, which was appended to this Imperiall Charter here mentioned; wherein was contained all the laws, forms and orders, of the Empire, both for choosing the Emperour as Head, and preserving the Estates as Members in their severall liberties, rices and dignities.

fort, that all Constitutions of the Empire, and *Capitulations* of the Emperour together with the mutuall bonds and unions betwixt Electors, which have since that time bee[n] made and contracted, were laid and founded upon this fundamentall Sanction; and whatsoever hath been contriued to the prejudice thereof, held for illegall, and of no validity. The word of the Golden Bull, whereby the right of Birth and Succession is inviolably preserved in the Electorall Houses, follow in this forme.

Electours were agreed of the person, before they declare Him Emperour, they required an oath of Him, to maintaine the Lawes of the Empire, and preserve them, and the Estates thereof, in their severall Rights and Immunitiess. And this is called the Imperiall *Capitulation.*

## *The Manifest.*

The Law con-  
cerning Elec-  
& orall success-  
sions.

That hereafter, no dispute nor dissention arise betweene the Sons of the said Electours, and Princes temporall, and that the publike good and tranquillity suffer no stop nor detriment. We,desirous to remove all such impediments, Doe by this present Act,never to be repealed, declare, will, and ordaine, by Our Imperiall Authority; That when any of the said Electours shall decease,his Right, Vote, and power Elective shall descend to his eldest Sonne, being secular and begotten in lawfull marriage; and by his decease to his eldest Son without any opposition. And in case the eldest Sonne should depart

## *The Manifest.*

depart without lawfull heires, being secular; then the Right, Vote, and power Elective shall be transferred by vertue of this Act to his next brother by the fathers side, lawfull and secular, and so successively unto his eldest Son. Furthermore, this Succession in the eldest Sons and lawfull heires of Electors, and Princes, concerning their Right, Vote, and power Elective, shall from hence forwards be for ever precisely observed with this Declaration; That if perchance an Electour his first borne Son, or his next eldest brother, of the first borne Son, shall have the Tuition and Administration, till He accom-  
B. plish

## *The Manifest.*

plish his Maiority , which in an Electour shall be eightene yeeres Compleate , at the end whereof, the Right, Vote, and Elective power , with all the appurtenances , shall devolve upon him, which together with the Electorall Office, shall bee resigned to him by the said Tutour and Administratour.

Since therefore by the death of the most Illustrious Prince *Fredericke V.* Count Palatine of the Rhine , and Duke of Bavaria, and afterwards chosen King of Bohemia, Our most Honour'd Lord and Father of

\* For more honour to the Coronation, the fourt term porall Electors doe the Empe- for that Day :  
happy memory, the office of *High<sup>d</sup> Truck-  
cesse* and *Electourship* of the Empire, toge-  
ther with all the Rights, Suffrage, Dignities,  
Regalities , Lands , People and Subjects

King of Bohemia giveth him Drinke, as Cupbeare: Electour Palatine setteth on the first Dish, as *Sewer*, which is called *Truckesse*: The Electour Saxony carrieth the Sword, as *Marshall*: and Electour Brandenburg, beareth the Key, as *Chamberlaine*.

theron

## The Manifest.

thereon depending, are fallen unto Vs, and that by vertue of Our proper and acquired Birth-right of the Contract and providence of our Ancestours: of all Feodall lawes: of the first & <sup>e</sup> *Simultaneous Investiture*: of the <sup>e</sup> *Golden Bull*: of Imperiall Charters: of fundamentall Lawes: of <sup>f</sup> *Covenants made* in our Electorall House: and of the Confirmation of many foregoing Emperours, they are inseparably intailed upon us. And since Our dearely beloved Vnkle by Our Fathers side, the Duke of Simmern hath in conformity to the Golden Bull resigned as well the Tuition of Our Person, as Administration of Our Estates at the time prefixed: We having, as it became us, waited the time, and now by the grace of God, attained our full age, doe thinke Our selves bound in honour and conscience, to take upon Vs the Succession of Our Electorall Dignity, and all things thereunto belon-

<sup>e</sup> So called from Simul together: because when a Prince or Electour is invested by the Emperour, it gathereth and includeth all the rest of his blood and Agnation, and entitleth them to the same Right of Succession with himselfe; whereby every one succeedeth in his owne Right, and can neither foresee more nor be prejudiced by the forfeiture of another.

<sup>f</sup> By these Covenants, All

those in every Electorall House, who appertaine to the male blood or Agnation, are bound to observe the foresaid order in their severall successions; which is established by the ancient and publike Constitutions of the Empire: namely, which descendeth upon the Eldest Sonne and so forward to the next male Cousin in blood by the Fathers side.

ging

## *The Manifest.*

ging, as that wherunto God, Nature, and Our Right hath called Vs. To which purpose We doe now present our selves both to your Imperiall Majesty, (of whom We have in due forme demanded Our Investiture) as also to have all Kings, Electours, Princes, and Estates, in that Electorall quality, which belongeth to our Birth and Succession, hoping, that yee will not onely, receive and acknowledge Vs therein, but also assist and maintaine Vs in Our illitigable Right.

Here at our entrance, Wee can easily imagine, that the Ban against Our most honour'd Lord and Father, the execution of the same, together with the translation of Our Electourship ( which is still detayned by force) may be cast into Our way by partiall and cold affected people: but We intreate them all to spare their judgements, and looke a little backwards upon the Protestations, and just Defences, which have beeene made both in publike writings, and assemblies, there they shall finde the complaints of the temporall Electours against those unjust proceedings, and the nullities of the same.

## The Manifest.

same, to be proved incurable. And if needfull it were to enlarge those deductions, which are already published to the world; We are to know, that our said Lord and Father, not long before his death caused his just Apologie to bee drawne in writing against those violent proceedings, with a purpose to have put it out, but that He feared, occasion might have beeene taken from thence to have hindred some treaties and mediations then a foote, since it hath beeene suppressed by his untimely death, which otherwise had it seene the light, would questionlesse have imprinted better opinions in the minds of those, who have beeene choked with blinde and sinister informations. For the present We referre the clearing of those matters to the publike bookees afore mentioned, and referre expressly to our selves the defence and vindication of Our most deare Lord and Fathers honour, by all lawfull waies, against false and calumnious imputations, hoping that no living soule can with reason blame this duty in a Christian and obedient sonne.

C

But

## The Manifest.

But in this passage, We cannot conceale the inwardnesse of Our griete, to see the translation of Our Electorall Rights not onely usurped by force of arms, but justified and confirmed by the late Treaty of peace made at Prague the 30 of May last, under this painted pretext, as if forsooth the whole world, and in particular the Electorall Colledge assembled in the yeare 1627 had found and charged Our most deare Lord and Father, as chiefe Authour of all the broyles, happened first in Bohemia, and afterwards throughout the Empire: whereas the contrary was seriously represented, and avouched to the Emperour by the whole Electorall Colledge and Diete at Ratisbone in the yeare 1623, *the 30 of Ianuary*, as appeareth by their joyned relation, as followeth:

That the Palatine was a yong Prince, and not being able to Counsell Himselfe, was seduced by others. That He was not the Authour of the troubles

## *The Manifest.*

bles in Bohemia, and that o-  
thers, who had no lesse offend-  
ed His Imperiall Maiesty,  
had beene pardoned. Where-  
fore they all besought His Ma-  
iesty to overcome Himselue by  
his owne magnanimitie, and to  
turne His rigour into gentle-  
nesse, whereby the Palatine  
upon due deprecation might  
bee admitted to grace, and the  
Empire be refreshed and setled  
in peace. Otherwise, if the  
waies of extremity were still  
continued, nothing could be  
looked for but effusion of  
blood, vastation of the Empire  
with new and fearefull com-  
bustions.

This was at that time the opinion of the  
C<sup>r</sup> 2 said

## The Manifest.

said Electours, which notwithstanding they strangely changed afterwards in the Diete at *Mulhausen*, though they had lesse cause than before.

Now it is Manifest enough, and might easily bee further cleared, with what zeale, and sincerity Our most honoured Lord and Father laboured to quench that fire, which others had kindled, and to obtaine the favour and reconciliation of the Emperour together with his owne restitution; The many Treaties, offers, submissions, satisfactions, cautions made by Our most honoured Lord and Father, together with the frequent Ambassages, Intercessions, Remonstrances of divers Kings, Potentates, Electours, Princes, and Estates in this behalfe, are so many witnesses of His paines and integrity.

To passe over the friendly diligences, which Our most honoured Lord and Father used to still and appease the first ruptures of Bohemia, as also what Hee propounded to the Electour of Saxony, and Landgrave of Darmstatt after the battaile of Prague touching

## The Manifest.

ching His own reconciliation. We will once  
ly produce the testimony of some Ambassa-  
ges in this place, which were sent to the Em-  
perour by the Kings and Allyes, & at the in-  
stance of Our most honoured Lord and Fa-  
ther.

The first was *Anno 1621.* when the  
Lords of Rantzow and Wintersheim were  
dispatched to Vienna from the King of Den-  
marke, reiterated againe *Anno 1622.* by the  
Lord Bogwisch of Haslow, seconded with  
the Letters and intercession of the Electour  
of Saxony. The second sort are those Am-  
bassages which were employed to the Empe-  
rour by the late King of Great Britaine Our  
Grandfather of blessed memory; namely by  
the Earle of Carlile *1619.* by Sir *Henry Wot-  
ton 1620.* by Sir *Edward Conway 1621.* and  
Sir *Richard Weston* in the same yeere, by the  
Lord *Digby 1621.* by the said Sir *Richard  
Weston* at Bruxells, besides all those Treaties  
in Spain and elsewhere, negotiated by His o-  
ther Ambassadors. The third sort are parti-  
ly Letters sent to the Emperour by the said  
King of Great Britaine, before the translati-

## The Manifest.

on of Our Electorall Dignity, under the date of 12. November, 1621. Wherein divers Conditions were propounded to the advantage of the House of Austria, and partly the conference at Colmar in July 1627 with the Dukes of Lorraine and Wittenberg; who were admitted as Interposers by the Emperour himselfe, together with our Offers, and Declarations, which were there made upon the foure Articles, propounded in the Emperors name by the Prince of Eggenberg. The fourth sort are those two solemne Ambassages, which the King of Great Britaine our most Royall Uncle, sent by Sir Robert Anstruther to the Emperour, and Electors assembled at Ratisbone 1630. and to Vienna to the Emperour apart 1631. And lastly We referre our selves to those diverse writings and letters, which Our most honoured Lord and Father sent abroad to Kings and Princes: but especially to those two, which He wrote with his owne hand unto the Emperour. By all which (though barely recounted as passing by) it plainly appeareth, that Our most honoured Lord and Father omitted

## The Manifest.

no possible meanes to seeke and sue for his reconcilment, preferring alwaies the publicke peace before His private interest, and what He could not doe by himselfe or his Ministers, by reason of the Ban against Him, He laboured to effect by the mediation of great Kings and Princes His Allyes, ever willing to submit himselfe to reason; which doth not onely discharge Him of those wrongfull imputations, as though He by his practises, stubbornesse and rejection of all equitabile meanes had beene the chiefe cause of these miserable warres and ruines in the Empire, but also discover, that the fault is to be truely imputed to them, who disdainfully waving these many offerts, instances, and intercessions of peace, have driven all things to extremities, to glut the covetousnesse and ambitions of their hearts.

But who will looke into the letters of his Imperiall Majestie, written with his owne hand the 14 & 15. of October 1621. to Don Balthazar of Zuniga one of the Councellers and Grandees of Spaine, shall there

## *The Manifest.*

there find other reasons, & indeed the true  
causes, which moved His Majesty to think  
it most necessary then, to transferre our  
Electorall Dignity upon the Duke of Bava-  
ria without delay. For after many consid-  
erations alledg'd, which made him resolve  
never to restore Our said Lord and Father,  
He thus writeth.

Letters of the  
Emperour for  
translation of  
the Electour-  
ship Palatine  
to the Duke of  
Bavaria.

Since we have concluded with  
our selves, even before God  
gave us this great victory,  
That the Palatine once pro-  
scribed could no more be re-  
stored without manifest danger  
of the Catholicke party, and  
all our house; and considering  
that the Duke of Bavaria is a  
zealous Defender of the Ca-  
tholicke cause, and that his  
Countrey is a Bulwarke for  
ours against the Dutch Prin-  
ces; Wee have of our owne  
proper

*The Manifest.*

proper motion, but inspired, no doubt, from God, given the Palatine Electorship unto him, as to a Prince endowed with great riches, and full of wis-  
dome to beare sohigh a Digni-  
ty. And forasmuch as his help  
and services have stood us  
much in stead, and may be still  
of great use unto us, for recov-  
ering Our Kingdomes and  
Estates; The time it selfe see-  
meth to require it more, than  
he, that we hasten the perfor-  
mance of our promise, in trans-  
ferring the Electourship upon  
him, whereby wee shall also  
ease our selves of much trou-  
ble and cut off all hope from

D

the

## *The Manifest.*

the Palatine and His friends, who with too much importunity presse his restitution. And because this worke needeth the assistance of the King of Spaine, we have thought by your meanes earnestly to exhort him, not to negleet this fit occasion, to advance the establishment of Our House, and the cause of Religion, to both which He is well inclined. For he cannot be ignorant, that in this opinion Our Ancestours were confirmed, that the foundations and pillars of Our House were laid and grounded in Germany, which ought with so much the more care be defended.

## *The Manifest.*

fended against Our enemies, because if the foundations be shaken, the Fabricke cannot long subsist : Now among all Adversaries against the greatness of Our House, none hath beene more opposite, within the bounds of Germany, than the Count Palatins, as it appeareth by the times of *Maximil.* I. *Charles V.* *Ferdinand I.* and *Rodolph II.* This being certaine, that the rebellion of the Netherlands against His grandfather *Philip II.* was fomented from the Palatinate, and that He will never bee able to reduce them to His obedience, unlesse this Stocke bee first

*The Manifest.*  
rooted out of the Empire.

In the postscript of the said Letter this motive was likewise added;

That if we had one Catholike voyce more, than wee have, we should also be assured, that the Empire would remaine in the Catholike hands, and by consequence in Our House, to the advancement whereof, the Duke of Bavaria would willingly concurre in requitall of this great benefit, having bee ne exalted by an Emperour of Our House to so High a Dignity.

In another Letter of the Emperours, written to the King of Spaine, under the 11 of May 1622, are these words;

Since

## *The Manifest.*

Since it may be presumed  
that the English Ambassadour  
hath Commission amongst o-  
ther things to urge the restitu-  
tion of the Palatine now exi-  
led; We thought good to ac-  
quaint you in confidence, that  
We have lately promised, for  
many reasons, the Electorall  
Dignity and Prerogative fal-  
len into Our hands, unto the  
Duke of Bavaria, as to one, who  
during these publike troubles  
and confusions hath well de-  
served of Vs, of the Empire,  
of Religion, and of Our house,  
and still ceaseth not to under-  
goe infinite charges, not with-  
out the danger of his life and

Estates,

## *The Manifeſt.*

Estates, inſomuch as having al-  
ready granted Him our letters  
Patents, nothing now remai-  
neth, but what dependeth on  
time and occaſion, namely to  
give Him investiture, and in-  
troduce Him into the Electo-  
ral Colledge, and ſo to put Him  
in full poſſeſſion.

If any man would know the foul and  
the fayre of this pretended promise, and  
translation of the Electourſhip, how it was  
negotiated, contrived and agreed, by the  
ſuggeſtione of the Pope, and operation of  
certaine Monkes, as alſo how it was ſecretly  
carried and concealed from the Colledge  
of Electours, who were afterwards aſſem-  
bled at Ratisbone, onely to approve the ſaid  
translation, and to aſſiſt the ſolemne Inve-  
ſtiture with their preſence, we ſhall ſend the  
Reader to the Publike Acts, and originall  
lettors

## The Manifest.

letters, out of which these things following, are extracted: First in the Emperours letter of his own hand to *Don Balibazar de Zuniga* bearing date 15 of October 1621. are these words.

Moreover I cannot forbear to acquaint you, that since wee have divers times both by word and writing promised the Duke of Bavaria ( who hath so much obliged us ) to transfer the Electourship Palatine upon him: We know not by what meanes we can withdraw our promises without wounding our honour, and provoking Gods anger against us. In another letter written with the Emperous owne hand to *Hiacynthus a Capucin*, bearing date 15 October 1621.

Although

## *The Manifest.*

Although wee doubt not,  
but you will handle the busi-  
nesse committed to your charg  
with that wisedome, God hath  
given you, yet for the trust we  
have put in you, wee will not  
forbeare to give you this ad-  
vise; That ye should not men-  
tion in the Court of Spaine,  
that the Duke of Bavaria hath  
already the Investiture in his  
hands, for we feare, that if they  
should know so much, it would  
infallibly breed rather harme  
than good, but ye shall rather  
labour to rectifie those errours,  
which are currant there, and  
dispose them, not onely to a-  
gree with our opinions, but al-  
so

The ~~Si~~ Manifest.

so to affist us in our designes, that we may perfect this blessed worke so necessary for the preservation of our holy faith, and by consequent, of our Family. For yee know well enough, that if the King of Spayne should abandon us, we were not able of our selves to make our promise good to the Duke of Bavaria.

In the Emperours Resolution given in writing to the Popes Nuncio *Fabritio Veropo* at Vienna, in February 1622 are these words:

His Imperiall Maiesy ha-  
ving well considered, the preg-  
nant reasons which moved his

E Holi-

Resolution of  
the Emperour  
about the trans-  
lation.

## *The Manifest.*

Holinesse to perswade him, to transferre upon the Duke of Bavaria the Electorall Dignity, Titles, Honours taken from the Palatine proscribed, doth first of all duely thanke his Holinesse, for shewing by so grave an Ambassage his Fatherly care, to increase the Catholike Religion, and relieve the miserable estate of the Empire, and that his Holinesse might see the providence and care of his Maiefty concurring with him, in the same ayme and ends, Hee hath already begun that Translation, which his Holinesse desired, and assured the Duke of Bavaria there-

The Manifesto  
thereof by his Letters Pa-  
tents.

The Count d'Ognate Spanish Ambassa-  
dour at Vienna, caused a memoriall to  
bee presented to the Pope by his brother  
Ambassador then at Rome beginning  
thus:

*Hiacinthus* the Capuchin was  
sent by your Holinesse to the  
Emperour to exhort Him, parti-  
ly to continue the warre against  
the Hereticks, Enemies of our  
Mother Church, and disobe-  
dient to your Holinesse; partly  
to dispose him, to tranlate the  
Electorall dignity upon the  
Duke of Bavaria, who both for  
his Religion, and his assistance  
in the warre against the Pal-  
tine

## *The Manifest.*

tine hath well deserved of the Emperour, so as the desire of your Holinesse is, that the Palatine should be stripped of his Dignity and punished according to his desert & rebellion.

The Cardinall *Ludovinus* wrote from Rome the 16 of Octob. 1621. to the Arch-bishop of *Patras*, Popes Nuncio at Bruxels, to this purpose.

Letters of the  
Cardinall Lu-  
dovinus about  
the Transla-  
tion.

Yee shall use all possible meanes to diswade the Infanta her Highnesse from agreeing to a suspension of Armes. And concerning the Person of the Palatine, my advise is, that since Hee is once deprived of his Countrey, Hee ought to take

*The Manifeſt.*

take it for a ſpeciall grace if He may have leave to ſubmit himſelfe to the Emperour, but notwithstanding any ſubmiſſion, nothing ought to be reſtored to his children, unleſſe they be brought up in the Catholike Religion. For it were a great errore to ſuffer the Palatinate in the hands of Hereticks, which is ſo neare to the Low Countries. Therefore it behoooveth you to be watchfull there, as well as the Nuntio is in Spayne, who hath order to imprint this point well in the Kings minde : The Pope will also doe his beſt to perfwade the Emperour, and the King of

## The Manifest.

Spayne, that the Palatinate bee  
shared among the Catholicks,  
whereunto you shall doe very  
well to dispose the Infanta.

Caraffa the Popes Nuntio at Vienna  
wrote to the forenamed Arch-Bishop of  
Patras the 20 of October 1641 to Bruxels in  
this manner,

Letters of Caraffa the  
Popes Nuntio  
about the  
Translation.

There is no doubt to bee  
made of the Emperours inten-  
tion to transferre the Electour-  
ship Palatine upon the Duke  
of Bavaria: The only stop pro-  
ceedeth from the Spanyard,  
which I should not have beene  
bold to say, had not the Prince  
of Eggenberg assured me, that  
the Emperour had finished the  
busi-

## The Manifest.

businesse long agoe but for the wilfulnesse of the Spaniards, who for want of other evasion cover their crossenesse under the pretext of the Electour of Sax. : But to stop this starting hole, the Arch-Duke Charles, is lately gone to the said Electour, *though under another colour*, from whom we shortly expect answer, which if it bee not a flat negative, but neutrall and indifferent, we will goe on, and urge the Emperour to dispatch the worke, and the rather, because the Count *d'Ognate* seemeth to say, that the King his Master will be content, if the Duke of Sax. be not contrary :

Never

¶ The colour  
was to dispose  
the said Elect-  
our to a sus-  
pension of  
armes and exe-  
cution of the  
Ban, which at  
that time was  
promised by  
word of mouth  
to my Lord  
Digby.

## *The Manifest.*

Neverthelesse, because we are  
iealous of the Counts per-  
versenesse, although the Duke  
of Sax. should consent, we have  
without noise and under hand  
sent Fryar Hiacynthus into  
Spayne to blunt the indea-  
vours of the said Count, and  
of Digby the English Am-  
bassador designed to goe thi-  
ther, to which end the Em-  
perour hath written with his  
owne hand to the King of  
Spayne, to Don Balthazar, and  
the Nun Infanta, without the  
Knowledge of any. In summe,  
you see the state of the busi-  
nesse, and by discourse of the  
Spanish Ambassadour we fur-  
ther

## *The Manifest.*

ther finde ; that the Spaniard ( on whom all dependeth ) would not much oppose this translation, if these three points were provided for. First, that the Duke of Bavaria should restore upper Austria ; That for defraying of his costs Hee should have the upper Palatinate, which is more, than his due, and would content Him : And that the Nether Palatinate, be left to them, whereunto the Duke of Bavaria should renounce all the pretention, which He might have in right of the Electorall Dignity.

## The Manifest.

The said Nuncio writing to Fryar H  
acynthus the 16 of October 1627 saith as fol-  
loweth,

I besought the Emperour to  
keepe the businesse secret; who  
told me, He had already writ-  
ten with his owne hand to the  
very cover, for the more se-  
crecy. And a little after, I drive  
on this businesse with earnest-  
nesse, albeit I something doubt,  
whether it be necessary or no,  
seeing our friends are minded  
to doe that, which the Count  
of Zollerne caused to be pro-  
pounded by a Minister of the  
Emperours to the Duke of Ba-  
varia a part; yee understand  
well

## *The Manifest.*

well, what I would say: I have given out, that ye are going into Italy, and hitherto, they know no otherwise.

Moreover in another letter of the same Nuntio to the said Capuchin of the 20 Octob.  
1621 are these words :

The first Pretention of the Count *d'Ognate* is, to have the upper Austria restored ; and that for his expences in the warre, the Duke of Bavaria have the Electorall Dignity, and the upper Palatinate, which as the Count of Zollern tells me doth surmount his charges. And a little after : wherefore I believe, the Count

## *The Manifest.*

¶ Ognate, nor his minister will ever assent to the Translation, unlesse it be for their owne interest; thereby to draw into their owne clutches, the Nether Palatinate, as a Country, which much importeth the house of Austria, both in regard of the Empire and of the Netherlands. For by that meanes, the Dutch Protestants can neither assist the Hollanders, nor the Hollanders the Dutch Protestants; and so the King of Spaine would bee master in the Low Countreyes, and the Emperour in Germany.

It

## The Manifest.

It is also very remarkeable, what the Duke of Bavaria promised, under his hand and seale, in the treatie of Vlm, which Hee concluded by interposition of the French King, with the Protestants then united the 5 of July 1620. where Hee assured them in the word of a Prince, and in the most valuable forme in law, That none should invade or molest the Lands, Estates, Townes, Borroughs, villages or possessions of any of the Electours, temporall or spirituall; nor should any wayes trouble one another in their government or Religion. But that the Evangeliks, as well as the Catholikes, should live in concord together, leaving one another to enioy their owne in

## The Manifest

peace. And in the *third Article* of the said Treaty, where the Kingdome of Bohemia and incorporated provinces are excluded;

The Electorall Palatinate, together with the hereditary lands scituated in the Empire, are expressly comprehended.

Which the said Duke of Bavaria did afterwards confirme, by his Letters, and not alone to Our most honoured Lord and Father; but also to the States of the upper Palatinate, even after Hee had accepted the Commission, against the Kingdome of Bohemia and Count Mansfeld, as the words of notification sent from Straubing the 8 of September 1621 doe testifie:

That for his person he had nothing to doe with the upper Palatinate, nor had ever done it any wrong. All which agreeing with the Emperours promise made to my Lord

## *The Manifeſt.*

Lord Digby', for a ſuſpention of Armes  
the beginning of September 1621. whereby  
He declared: That ſo long as the  
Treatie of peace ſhould laſt  
with the King of Great Brit-  
tany, Hee would grant no fur-  
ther commission to execute  
the Ban, againſt the upper Pala-  
tinate. Our deare Lord and Father had  
little reaſon to miſtruct any violence or ho-  
ſtility from the ſaid Duke of Bavaria; who  
nevertheleſſe contrary to all the declarati-  
ons ſhortly after, executed a new and ſharpe  
commission againſt the Countries, people  
and ſubiects of Our deare Lord and Father;  
& whiſt a peace was treating both at Vien-  
na and Bruxels, Hee uſurped the whole upper  
Palatinate, & part of the Nether with the E-  
lectorall Reſidence; pretending, that his for-  
mer Commission, was inforced by certaine  
new commandements from the Emperor,  
which it beſtſet not him to examine. And

## The Manifest

in his Letter to my Lord *Digby* from the  
Campe at Schartzenfield, 2. October 1621.  
Hee saith, That being now in  
full march, it was not possible  
for Him to retire; neither  
could He ever be of advice, to  
yeeld to a suspension of Armes  
which was so sudden and un-  
expectedly required, even  
when His enemy was before  
His face, and He might under  
that colour, take some advan-  
tage against Him.

The Emperour also writing to the said  
Lord *Digby* from Vienna, the 12. October,  
1621. maketh this answere. That the  
Duke of Bavaria, being forced  
to march against the Count of  
*Mansfelt*, could not desist from  
that

## *The Manifest.*

that necessary expedition, nor allow the suspension of Armes propounded, both because his Army was levied at such great charges, and for that, Hee had the victory in his hand.

Which contrary proceedings, seemed ver-  
ry strange, both to my Lord *Digby*, who was  
forced to see the upper Palatinate, lost under  
his eyes, and to the King of Great Britaine  
his Master, as appeareth by their severall  
complaints. From Newburg the 5 of Octob.  
1631. Thus my Lord *Digby* writeth to the  
Emperour:

Vnder your Maiesties fa-  
vour, I hold this hostile inva-  
sion of the Duke of Bavaria in-  
to the Palatinate to be done a-  
gainst all right and reason, for-  
asmuch that I have beene of-

Complaints  
of my Lord  
*Digby* to the  
Emperour.

G ten-

## The Manifest.

tentimes informed, by your Maiesties Councillours, that the said Duke, neither had order from your Maiesty, to goe on with the execution of the Ban, nor should have any hereafter. But most considerable are those Letters of King *James* His Master, before alleadged to the Emperour, dated from Roystone the 12. of November 1621.

Complaints of  
Ki. g James to  
the Emperour.

Wherfore we cannot enough marvell, that at the same time, whiles we are treating a peace, and propounding saving Coun- cels, yea, and that quite con- arary to your owne answere, Our Sonne in Law, should bee spoyled of his inheritance, and the upper Palatinate taken in by

*The Manifest.*

by the Duke of Bavaria, at your commandement, and that upon new reasons, till now, unheard of. Considering that in your said answer, given to Our Ambassador, the execution of the Ban was suspended, in those parts, and no Armes to be resumed, without notice given to Vs, three moneths before. All which notwithstanding, after the said answer, and by your expresse order, the greatest part of the nether Palatinate, was seized on, by the Spanish troopes, and all the rest indangered, if it had not beene timely prevented.

G 2

After

## The Manifest.

After all these things, were thus secretly plotted, and compassed, much about the time, that my Lord *Digby* was soliciting the reconcilement, and restitution of our deare Lord and Father, and was filled with faire hopes, The Emperour called a Diet at Ratibone, where Himselfe was in presence together with the three Spirituall Electours, the Landgrave of Darmstatti, and Bishop of Saltzburg, and although both his Majesty, and Electour of Mentz in name of all the rest did seriously require the two temporall Electours of Saxonie and Brandenburg to repaire thither in person, yet they onely sent their Ambassadours with this excuse, that since they could not approve the execution of the Ban, nor translation of the Electorall Dignity, which was then resolved, they were afraid to assist in presence, lest they should bee forced to behold those things, against which they had voted, as hereafter we shall see more at large. At that time our Royall Grand-father, the King of Great Britaine, though much offended, that the  
treatie

## The Manifest.

treacie at Bruxells propounded by the Emperour was broken off under shew :

That affaires of so great importance could be neither treated, nor decided without the Empire, and intervention of the Electours, and Estates; yet hearing of this Diet commanded my Lord Chichester then in the Palatinate to repaire to Ratisbone; whither also my Lord Digby residing at that time in the Emperours Court for the affaires of the Palatinat, also resorted, as to prepare the other Ambassadours way. But the King Our Grandfather being assured, that the Emperour was fully resolved actually to invest the Duke of Bavaria with the Electorall Dignity, and that the two temporall Electours upon that reason, absented themselves, countermanded the said Lord Chichester, supposing, that his presence there would not only be fruitlesse, but also lyable to dishonour, in stead whereof

## *The Manifest.*

He wroteto the King of Spaine, 22. November.

1622. resenting this breach of promises, and unjust proceedings in these words :

Letters of  
King James  
resenting the  
double of the  
Emperour to  
the King of  
Spaine.

We are certainly advertised, that the Emperor hath bound himselfe, by diverse promises, to transferre upon the Duke of Bavaria the Palatinate, and inheritance of Our Sonne in law, as ye shall further understand by Our Ambassadour, and that your Ministers have declared to the Emperour, that if this be done without your approbation, He must looke no more for your assistance, which is so necessarie for him : Insomuch that to put the same in execution, nothing resteth, but your con-

*The Manifeſt.*

consent. Of which proceedings so contrarie to all assurance given us of the Emperours good intentions, we are now no leſſe astonished, than at firſt Wee were in beleeving. For in all his owne answers, made to Our Ambaffadours, hee not onely declared his friendſhip to-wards us, but promised the in-tire reſtitution of Our Son in law, for a token and testimonie thereoſ. And in all confe-ren-ces, which Our ſaid Ambaffa-dours have had with his Mi-niſters of State, they have ex-preſſely avowed, that the Em-perour would never have made us ſuch anſwers, had hee not

## *The Manifest.*

not beene fully free and unobliged. Now albeit our care be much encreased by such a sudaine change; yet it is in part diminished, by the constant and sincere good will, which yee have alwaies borne us; wherefore wee intreat you to finish this worke, which yee have so well begun, and not to suffer under pretence of diversitie in Religion; or of outward interests; to fill the avarice or ambitions of a few; that occasion bee given, of greater evill, and calamities, which by warre, will necessarily, fall upon all Christendome; The examples being infinite, how dan-

## *The Manifest.*

dangerous a thing it is, to drive any to utter desperation.

And notwithstanding that the Ambassadors of the two Electours, Saxonie and Brandenburg, laboured hard, in the said Diet, to hinder the pretended Investiture, and directly opined against the proceedings of the hasty proscription, and rigorous execution of the same, as also against the translation Electorall, trailing with it many prejudiciale inconveniences; yet the Emperour ceased not to conferre with all solemnity the said Investiture; declaring and conditioning therein, as it appeareth by his finall resolution, taken upon the last advise of the said Electours, 23. Februar. 1623. That as he never purposed, in the least manner whatsoever, to derogate either from the preeminentie of Electours, or from the Constitutions of the Empire,

H or

*The Manifest.*

or his owne Capitulations: so  
hee did not intend by this in-  
vestiture to prejudice any in  
his right; To which end Hee  
would have this clause inser-  
ted into the investiture of the  
Duke of Bavaria, namely [That  
it should no wise wrong the  
Emperour, or the Empire, or  
the children of the Palatine, or  
his brother, or the Duke of  
Newburg, or any other of his  
Agnation, who might justly  
have any pretence; All which  
should be expressely reserved,  
and withall possible speed de-  
cided by transaction or by  
law.] Infomuch that upon sen-  
tence given in favour of the  
Pala-

*The Manifest.*

Palatines brother and next of Kin, the Electorall Dignitie, and what shall be more adjudged, shall escheat and belong unto them after the death of *Maximilian* Duke of Bavaria, wherein they shall be also invested by the Emperour; And hereunto the said Duke of Bavaria upon <sup>the</sup> communication had thereof, not frustrating the good opinion of the Electours, Princes, and Ambassadours now assembled, hath accommodated himselfe, and is willing to prouide sufficiently for that point by his Reversall letters, wherein He hath sincerely testified his true intentions

## The Manifest.

to the Emperour and Empire,  
and to publike peace and tran-  
quillitie.

The same was confirmed by the Empe-  
rour in his letters, to our said Royall Grand-  
father, the King of Great Britany dated, from  
Ratisbone the 5. March, 1623. wherein are  
these words: Concerning your  
Nephewes by your daughter,  
and those of the Palatines Ag-  
nation; as it was never in Our  
thoughts to prejudice the  
right of any, by this Our decla-  
ration; so it is our will, that a  
doore of grace and equitie bee  
alwaies left open to their pre-  
tended succession in the Ele-  
ctorall Dignitie.

Letters of the  
Emperour  
confirming  
the same to  
King James.

Here we will set aside, what passed from  
the

## *The Manifest.*

the first beginning, at Rome, betwixt the Pope and Cardinals, for advancing this injurious translation and Investiture; as also. What was promised by the Duke of Bavaria, to the See of Rome, in acknowledgement, ment of his due obligations, all to the disadvantage of the honour and preeminence of the Empire. But soone after that the Investiture was dispatched, Our Electorate, Princedomes, Countries, people and Subjects, were in a manner strange and unusuall in the Empire, borne and shared into diuerse peeces. Our Princedome of the High Palatinate was conveyed hereditarily, to the Duke of Bavaria, for the redemption of the upper Austria, which was morgaged to him by the Emperour, for his charges in the warre. Afterwards, the Governments of the Low Palatinate, on the same side of the Rhine, were set unto him at sale, on a certaine price, as appeareth by the Briefes, intimated to Our Subjects. The most part of the Nether Palatinate, on the other side, was consigned into the hands of the King of Spaine

## The Manifest.

Spaine by way of compensation, for the great costs, which he pretended in the war. The Government of Germersheim fell to the Arch-Duke Leopald, Vitzberg and Vmstat to the Landgrave of Darmstat: The Bergstrat to the Bishop of Mentz, Barchstein and Weiden to the Duke of Newburg. And others there were, who carried away pecces of our Inheritance, as if it had been a common spoile. All which was flat contrary to the Golden Bull, to the fundamentall lawes of the Empire, to the Rights, Customes, Priviledges, and Investitures of former Emperours, and to the promises of this. For the Golden Bull doth in many places clearly forbid the renting and dismembering of Electorall and feudall Countries. In the 24 Chapter, thus it stands: We therefore will and ordaine as a perpetuall law, that the High and Noble Prinedomes, to wit, the Kingdome of Bohemia, the County Palatine of the Rhine, the Duke-

Lawes against  
dismembering  
the lands of  
Electours.

## The Manifest.

Dukedom of Sax. & the Marquisate of Brandenburg together withall their lands, limits, homages and Fees thereon depending shall in no wise bee severed or devided, but shall remaine whole and entire for ever. And in the 20 chapter thus: We ordaine by this our Imperiall Act to endure for ever, that every one of the faid Prince-domes, their severall Rights, Voyces, Offices, and Dignities Electorall with their appurtenances shall inseparably remaine soyned and united. And a little after: Seeing therefore these bee things inseparable, they can neither be divided in them.

## *The Manifest.*

themselves, nor by iudgment of any Court, neither shall any one bee heard, who soliciteth such a sentence: or if perchance any hearing, suite, or sentence, shall bee hereafter sought, or granted, by errors or other meanes, against this our present act, We declare the same, and whatsoever shall follow thereupon, to be nought in law, without worth and validity.

By all which passages, every eye may see, where this translation, Investiture, sharing, dividing, bargaine and sale of our Estates Dignities, are to be lodged. But for all, that the Duke of Bavaria was thus invested, and put in Possession of the Electorall Dignity, Voyce, and Office; it cost both Him, and the Emperour himselfe much paines and

## *The Manifest.*

and labour, and that not without certaine Articles and conditions, before they could induce the two Electours of Saxony and Brandenburg, to receive him into their Session and society in the Colledge. To beginne which worke, the Duke of Bavaria brake the yce, earnestly requesting the Electour of Mentz, then living, by letters dated at Ratisbone 4 of March 1623 to doc his best offices with the Duke of Saxony, declaring reciprocally:

That since it pleased his Imperiall Maiesty to thinke it necessary for the common good, to conferre the Electorall Dignity, then vacant, upon him, and that in such a forme, as preserved the Right of Agnation and interest therein, He had submitted to His Imperiall pleasure, and was ready by

Declaration of  
the Duke of  
Bavaria to ex-  
ecute the Elec-  
toralship:

I the

## *The Manifest.*

the helpe of God to confirme  
Himselfe, and all his actions, to  
what the Golden Bull, the E-  
lectorall Dignity, the lawes of  
the Empire, and more particu-  
larly, the sanction of Civill and  
religious peace did require.

Whereupon the Electour of *Ments* be-  
ganne to deale with the Duke of Saxony,  
and many reasons to perswade Him, to ac-  
knowlede the Duke of Bavaria for Coe-  
lectour as appeareth by his letters from Ra-  
tisbone the 11 of March 1623. from *Aschaf-*  
*fenburg* 7 October 1623. Item the 3 Novemb.  
& 8 December of the same yeare, as also from  
thence of the 13 February 1624. sent  
to the Electour of Brandenburg. More-  
over the Emperour himselfe pressed the said  
Electours by many messages, and exhorta-  
tions, wherin He used the Marquis *Ernest*  
of Anspach, and principally the Baron  
*Hannibal* of Dohna: yea, and to make the  
matter

## The Manifest.

matter the more easie, the Electour of Menix  
tooke a iourney to the Electour of Saxony, in  
person : Insomuch that after much writing,  
divers conferences, specious arguments, and  
faire promises, the busynesse was so farre ad-  
vanced, that the Electour of Saxony was at  
last disposed to consent, yet with certaine  
limitations. And because the Electour of  
Brandenburg still withstood, the King of  
Poland deceased, was set upon him, who by  
letters dated at Warfow 26 April 1625. ex-  
horted him, not without some comminati-  
on to allow of the said society : And the  
Duke of Saxony had a meeting with him  
to the same end, for, so Hee writteh to the  
Emperour from Setzenvoda the 4 of  
November 1626.

That having often repeated  
unto the Marquis of Branden-  
burg the desire of his Imperi-  
all Maiesy, and his owne; and  
earnestly intreated him to tell

## *The Manifest.*

him freely, whether He would acknowledge the Duke of Bavaria in the forme prescribed: He found Him somewhat better dispos'd, than before; and hoped He had beene won, but Hee well perceived, that Hee would not so easily declare his resolution, unlesse His Maies-ty would bee pleased to summon him once againe. Thereupon the Baron *Hannibal* of *Dona* was sent to the Electour of Brandenburg in *January 1627.* to induce him to allow of the said reception, as appeareth by his instruction dated at *Vienna 26 of December, 1626.*

The chiefe reasons, motives and promises, whereby the said Electours were overcome are contained in the Letters of the *Archbishop of MENTZ* deceas'd the *7 Octob. 1623.* and especially of the *3 November of the same year.*

## *The Manifest.*

yeare, to this purpose : Whereas by experience of all times, the Electorall Colledge hath beene held as a foundation whereupon the head , as well as the members, and so the whole body of the Empire doth rest, so long as there is a rupture in the Colledge, the Generall Estates cannot be united, and whiles they are in division, the troubles of the Empire can never be appeased. It is therefore necessary before all things, to cure & unite the Colledge, and knit the Electours in mutuall concord and affection , for a time at least, if not for ever. To which end my opinion is, that

Letters of the  
Elector of  
Menz persua-  
ding the trans-  
lation.

*The Manifest.*

the expedient, which his Imperiall Majesty graciously ordained at Ratisbone about the Palatine Electorate, be approved of us all, if not absolutely, at least with such restitutions, whereby both the Electorall houses of the Empire, and the next of the said Palatines Agnation bee fully secured from the apprehension of any prejudice. To prevent which, if any were to be feared, I should hope that neither His Imperiall Majesty, nor if neede were, the Electour of Bavaria, would thinke it unfitting to graunt letters of Recognisance, thereby testifying, that the said Trans-

## *The Manifest.*

Translation shall in no wise derogate, to the Feodall Rights of Princely or Electorall houses, nor to the ordinances of the Golden Bull, nor yet to those, to whom after the outlawry of the Count Palatine, the said Electorall Dignity doth of Right belong, whose claime after the death of the Electour of Bavaria, shall remaine whole and inviolable. This would be the onely remedy to save all mens pretentions to uphold the Electorall preheminence, to heale the breaches of the Empire, to quench the fire of warre, and prevent the kindling of it by restlesse men.

In

## *The Manifest.*

In another letter of the said Archbishop of  
Mentz to the Electour of Brand. the 13 Feb.  
1614 hee averreth : That the pre-  
sent subsistence of the Empire  
depended wholly upon the re-  
uniting of the Electorall Col-  
ledge, without which it was  
impossible to quiet the Em-  
pire. And in the Baron of Donas foresaid  
Instruction, it is allegaged : That since  
a publike peace and union  
in the Empire is altogether  
hopelesse, without it bee first  
redintegrated in the Colledge;  
ye shall therfore in Our name,  
require the Electour of Bran-  
denburg, not to separate him-  
selfe any longer from the rest  
of his fellowes, nor to make a  
rent

The Emperors  
Instruction to  
the Baron of  
Dona sent to  
the Electour of  
Brandenburg  
about the  
Translation.

*The Manifest.*

rent in the most supreame and secret Councell of the Roman Emperour, thereby to foment the combustions of the Empire, which can onely be asswaged by the joynt Councell and concurrence of the Electorall Body. But yee shall let Him know, that by acknowledging, and receiving the Duke of Bavaria for a Coëlectour in the Colledge, Hee shall shew his zeale, and affection ( according to the confidence we have conceived of Him, ) not onely to uphold our Imperiall greatnessse, but also to conserve the sacred Empire in the Bond of peace and the rather, because

K. by

## *The Manifest.*

by this meanes the amiable times of meetings and assemblies, will againe bee restored both in the Colledge of Electours, and in publike Imperiall Diets, to his immortal praise and honour, having contributed somuch, to the long desired weale, and tranquillity of the Empire.

These were the most pregnant Arguments, then alleged, to the said Electours of Saxony and Brandenburg. Since which time, common experience hath manifested to the world, whether by translating of the Electorate, or introducing the Duke of Bavaria into the Colledge, the peace so much pretended, hath bee[n]e sought, or established, or els instead thercof infinite hatreds, mischiefs, miseries, and bloody desolations, have not bee[n]e railed to the ruine and extirpation

## The Manifest.

pation of the Empire. That all men may therefore know, with what zeale and solidity, the said Electours of Saxony and Brandenburg opposed, from the first beginning, both the Ban published without their knowledge, or assent, and also the translation grounded thereupon; as likewise with what limits and reservations they received the Duke of Bavaria into the Electorall Fellowship; We will first produce the suffrages, of their Ambassadours, at the Diet of Ratisbone 1623, upon the points of Proscription and Translation, as they were presented to the Emperour, and recorded in the Chancery of the Electour of Mentz 18 of Feb. 1623. Thus ranne the suffrage of the Saxonians: Concerning the proceedings of the Ban, and execution therein decreed, against the Count Palatine; the Electour of Saxonies Highnesse leaveth that apart, as a thing done against his Coun-

Suffrage of  
the Saxons, in  
the Diet of  
Ratisbone  
against the  
Translations.

## The Manifest.

cell, and without due forme of proceeding. Forasmuch as the matter being of such importance touching a member of the Electorall Colledge, and drawing with it the destruction of the Empire, the votes and advice of the whole Colledge should first have beene required according to the forme of Capitulations, in that case providing ; That no Prince or Electour should bee outlawed without a legall hearing and just forme of proceeding, and who will looke unto the examples of Magdeburg and Gotha, no more but Townes, which were proscribed in Imperiall

## The Manifeſt.

periall Diets, held at Augſpurg under the Emperour *Charles V. Ferdinand I. Maximillion II.* in the yeares 1551. 1554. 1566. ſhall finde, that former Emperours were wont to uſe ſuſh tēperate Circumſpection, that they firſt demanded the Councell not onely of the Electours and Princes, but of the whole Empire, before they proclaimed the Ban, or commanded execution. Concerning the Translatiōn of the Electorate, his Highneſſe doth verily thinke that instead of being a meanes to eſtablish a publike peace, for which end, this Dyet was aſſembled, it may prove a cause

## *The Manifest.*

of greater division, and a firebrand of warre, to consume the Empire. Therfore He deemeth the restitution of the Palatine (though upon due terms of submission) to be above all things necessary to obtaine this settled peace; for the purchasing whereof, more regard should be had to the publike, than to any other consideration. This being certaine, that the Empire can never bee quieted by rigour and extremity, but will rather bee forced to keepe in armes, and exposed to daily danger. Moreover, this Translation, although it concerneth a member of the Electorall Col-

## *The Manifest.*

Colledge, and bee the most  
weighty businesse, can fall out  
in the Empire ; yet it hath  
beene done, without their  
knowledge, and even in this as-  
sembly, onely intimated unto  
them, as a thing concluded,  
without ever asking their ad-  
vice, or approbation: A course  
never taken before this day.  
For albeit the examples of this  
kinde, are so few, that onely one  
is found; where the Electour-  
ship was translated for delin-  
quency ; yet wee may therein  
observe another kind of pro-  
ceeding. The case happened,  
in the time of *Charles the fist*, and  
in the person of *Frederick Ele-  
tbour*

## *The Manifest.*

*D*uke of *Saxony*, who renouncing his homage, and obligation to the Emperour, his Electourship was promised and assigned to *Duke Maurice* in the Camp of *Suntham*, the 27. October. 1546. where the formall words declare, that the said promise was made by due course, counsell and deliberation of the chiefe States of the Empire. The 19. *May* in the Campe at *Wittenberg* 1547. the said Duke *Fredericke* renounced the Electourship, and the 21. *May* passed a particular Act thereof, with Obligation. *The 4. of June*, of the said yeere, the Electourship, and Office of high Marshall

## *The Manifest.*

shall, with all the appurtenances, was transferred upon Duke *Maurice* in presence of the Emperour, Electours, Princes, and forraine Nations, with power to make use of the Right and Title thereunto belonging. *The 24. February 1548.* the said Duke *Maurice*, was solemnly invested at Ausburg, under the Skie, and received into the Fellowship and Session of the Colledge, by all the Electours, who by a speciall Act, testified, that all was done, by their knowledge and approbation: by all which circumstances, it appeareth, that the promise of the Translation, and the Investiture, of the said Electorate, was

L pub-

## *The Manifest.*

publikly done, in the presence,  
& by allowance of all the Ele-  
ctours. Besides that, it may fur-  
ther appeare, how that by this  
Translation, the publike peace,  
whereat it aimeth, cannot bee  
attained. His Highnesse doth  
professe, that although the ut-  
termost extremities should be  
used, yet neither the children  
of the Count Palatine, nor His  
Brother, and the rest of that  
Agnation, cannot legally bee  
excluded, in regard of their in-  
nocency, from their claime  
and recover of the said Electo-  
rall Lands, & Dignities; and to  
shew, that they have no mind  
to be deprived of their Right  
so long acquired to their  
House,

## *The Manifest.*

House, the instances of the said Brother, of the Duke of Newburg, and of the other Palatines, by their Ambassadours here present, made to the Emperours Majesty, and the Electorall Colledge, do sufficiently testifie. For this kind of Investiture, called in the Empire simultaneous, is of another nature and condition, then the custome of common Fees, being purchased and received in every mans proper Right, by taking an oath, and touching of a sword, whereof no man therein comprehended, can be further deprived, then for himselfe, and for his owne offence:

## *The Manifest.*

fence: which truth is clearely exemplified in the person, of the Duke *Mauritius*, aforesaid: for although the Elector, Duke *Fredericke*, was lawfully deposed, and His brother Duke *Ernest*, excluded by the Ban for their owne offences; yet that tainted not the Duke *Mauritius*, who after them was the next of blood, & by that Right, succeeded: for it had not beene necessary to have deprived Duke *Ernest* the brother by Ban, if a third party innocent, could have forfeited his Right by the crime of another: In Summe. *Pœna debent tenere suos Authores*; being a thing unjust

## *The Manifest.*

unjust, to take from any man, his inherent Right, who by no fault of his owne had unrighted himselfe. This Law therefore, so long rooted, in the houses of Electors ; and temporall Princes, cannot bee dissolved without infinite prejudice, to them all; who for the crime of any one man, might be exposed, to the uncertainty of their claimes and tenures, and disappointed of their naturall Rights and Successions, although they were inculpable; w<sup>ch</sup> is a thing unfit to be countelled, and unanswerable to posterity. In another suffrage, of the said Saxonian Ambassadours, this is added.

L 3

The

## *The Manifest.*

The reasons alledged by His Highnesse, the Electour of Saxe, upon the point of proscription, are founded upon the groundary Lawes, whereupon the welfare of the Empire reposeth, and which are left as certaine, stable, and immutable rules: from whence the Arguments, which are likewise drawne, are confirmed with examples; which plainly shew, what great wariness the Emperours, *Charles the V. Ferdinand the I. and Maximilian II.* deceased, used in publication of a Ban.

Suffrage of the  
Brandenburgers  
against the  
same.

The Ambassadours of the Electour of Brandenburg opined in this manner;  
They

*The Manifest.*

They could not but repeate their former suffrage concerning the proposition, not being yet able to conceive, by what reason the Electours can be excluded from a businesse of such moment, that the good or bad Estate of the whole Empire dependeth thereupon. The Capitulation solemnly made, and sworne, requireth, that in all important cases, the Counfells of the Electours should be taken; and expreffely prescribeth the manner of proceeding in any businesse, which mought happily fall out betweene the Emperour, and Electours, or Imperiall Estates.

But

## *The Manifest.*

The reasons alledged by His Highnesse, the Electour of Saxe, upon the point of proscription, are founded upon the groundary Lawes, whereupon the welfare of the Empire reposeth, and which are left as certaine, stable, and immutable rules: from whence the Arguments, which are likewise drawne, are confirmed with examples; which plainly shew, what great warinessse the Emperours, *Charles the V. Ferdinand the I. and Maximilian II.* deceased, used in publication of a Ban.

Suffrage of the  
Brandenburgers  
against the  
same.

The Ambassadours of the Electour of Brandenburg opined in this manner;  
They

## *The Manifest.*

They could not but repeate their former suffrage concerning the proposition, not being yet able to conceive, by what reason the Electours can be excluded from a businesse of such moment, that the good or bad Estate of the whole Empire dependeth thereupon. The Capitulation solemnly made, and sworne, requireth, that in all important cases, the Counsells of the Electours should be taken; and expreffely prescribeth the manner of proceeding in any businesse, which mought happily fall out betweene the Emperour, and Electours, or Imperiall Estates.

But

*The Manifest.*

But although there had beene no such publike Capitulation, yet the affaire of it selfe, is of such consequence, concerning an Electour and his Dignity; that it ought not, to bee sequestred from their cognisance and advice; and the rather, because, it chiefly touching the Emperours house; the remission thereof to the Electours, would have cut off all occasion of jealousie or complaint; that His Majesty had been too hasty in His owne cause. Besides, seeing that the forme of a suite and sentence, is a part of justice; and that justice can bee no wise better administred, than

*The Manifeſt.*

than according to the Lawes, enacted and established, it had been very just and necessary, not to have condemned, the Count Palatine, before His cause had been duely heard, after the custome of the Imperiall Chamber. If it be replyed, That the crime of the Palatine, was so notorious, as it needed not a formall suite; That will hardly hold water: for in the Capitulation (which, without all question, is a fundamentall Law, and of strict observance) there is no such distinction found; and where it doth not distinguish, our part is, to be ruled. Albeit, the writings,

M

which

### *The Manifest.*

which are abroad, seeme to proove, that this, which is called notorious, is a particular case, and the proceedings therein, doe contradict the Royall Capitulation. Againe, before such a sentence had been published, many considerations should have been had, and circumstances examined, specially those, which concerned the children of the Palatine, His Brother, and the next of that Agnation; all of whom, are, as yet, unaccused, and therefore much lesse convinced of any crime: And a little after: The Translation being of no lesse moment then the Ban, did questionlesse

*The Manifest.*

onlesse, alike belong to their deliberation; for as they were Electours, and States of the Emperour, so were they also of the Empire, and were therefore called, the props and pillars of the Empire; and if the Emperour cannot, by His own power, bestow any Fee, nor any Towne, fallen in reversion, without the knowledge of the Electours, and Estates, how much more is their assent necessary, in transferring of so supreme a Tenure of the Empire, as is an Electorall Dignity. This would be too grievous and great a wrong to the temporall Electours, Princes,

M 2 and

## *The Manifest.*

and Estates, to their children and blood ; if without hearing of their cause, or privity of the Colledge Electorall , they should be dispossesed of their Estates and Dignities , and deprived of their simultaneous and undeprivable Succession : Their Lord and Master hoped, that the rest of his Electorall Fellowes, would never approve of such proceedings, nor be a cause, that the condition of an Electour , which hath alwayes been of such sway, in the Empire, should become worse, than a Gentlemans in Poland ; who cannot be proscribed, but in a Diet of the Kingdome.

In:

## The Manifest.

In the answere, which the Electours and Princes, assembled at Ratisbone, together with the Ambassadours of such as were absent, made unto the Emperours Proposition, exhibited to them, *the 30 of Ianuary 1623.* This was represented in the name of the two Electors, of Saxe and Brandenburg.

That, not to speak of the Count Palatines defence, these things ought to be duely considered, in the point of the Translation. First, whether those of His children, who before His Outlawry, were included, by the providence of their Ancestors, in the Electorall Right and Succession, can afterwards bee excluded. Next, whether His Brother, guiltlesse of any transgression, who neither

Answers  
made to the  
Emperour  
touching the  
Translation.

M; hath,

## *The Manifest.*

hath, nor could, by reason of his nonage, offend the Emperour? or whether the kindred, and next of His Agnation, that not onely testified their innocency, but likewise their service, and fidelity, to His Majesty in these occasions, can be justly debarred from their pretentions.

It was further represented, in the report of the Electours, and Princes, made upon certaine points, of the Emperours Proposition, the 15. February of the said yeere: The Suffrages sufficiently declared, what the opinion was, of the two Electours, of Saxe and Brandenburg, about the point of Translation. And albeit, these

## *The Manifest.*

these words (*Without ought prescribing.*) were inserted in the last relation, yet their Highnesses have thought good, to retract them, forasmuch as the said words cannot stand with the Capitulation, by which His Majesty is so farre, and formally bound, that this matter cannot be left to the freedome of His will. For it is expressly ordained, That no businesse of importance should passe, without the knowledge, and approbation of the Electours; and that no Estate of the Empire, should be Outlawed, without a due and formall hearing; Which Capitulation, being a  
fun-

## *The Manifest.*

fundamentall, and unrepealed law, in the Empire, ought no more to be brought in question; but rather obeyed, than disputed. And because their Dignities, as Electours temporall, descended to their posterity by inheritance; They tooke themselves to have the greater interest, and so the more obliged, to preserve the said Authority.

Furthermore, to confirme the votes aforesaid, the Electour of Saxe wrote to the Archbishop of *Menz*, during the said Diet, 23 February 1623. to this purpose :

W<sup>e</sup> hoped, that our good and wholesome exhortations, grounded, not upon opinions, but upon the

## *The Manifest.*

the lawes and examples of the Empire, would have found more credit than they have done; then, these wayes, had not beene taken, which must needs leade, to bitterness and trouble; of which, as we cannot approve, for the Reasons which ye know; so the mischieves which may follow thereupon, will justifie our innocencie, though increase our grieve. Sorry we are, to see such proceedings in our dayes, and so hopelesse of remedy: which maketh us the more constant to our former suffrages, that are registred in your Chancery; desiring nothing more, than that our sound and sincere remonstrances, may hereafter be remem-  
bered,

N

bred,

## *The Manifest.*

bred, when the events perhaps, will not answere to the designes. And a little after: What? if in the proscribing an Electour, and placing another in his roome, the advise of Electours be not taken, we see not, wherein consisteth that Authoritie, nor how it can be secured, not what it differeth from any other Estate. To alleadge necessity, or that the Colledge shall incurre no harme, is but a sleight excuse. For Capitulations are *stricti juris*, and admit no exceptions; or if any, the interpretations thereof belong to the Colledge in Body, without which, all is in vaine whatsoever is at the present promised. As for the Translation

## The Manifest.

on it selfe, wee never thought it a way to peace, but rather to warre, and could not therefore assent unto it. In which opinion, Wee are still the more confirmed, for as much, that since the establishment of the Golden Bull, th<sup>e</sup> like example, hath not been found; and if wee take that of Duke *Maurice* abovesaid, it declareth quite the contrary. Besides that clause, inserted into his Majesties resolution, touching the Children and Agnation of Electours, is very umbragious, and may rather exasperate, than still the cause: for there is decided, that a third person innocent, may be deprived of his simultaneous Investiture, and

*The Manifest.*

lose that inherent Right, which is proper to himself, for the crime, which is proper to another. Where, hence will follow, that the Children and Agnation must settle their Right by arbitrement, and composition, and that, which was before cleare and legall, will now become disputable and uncertaine: but because this doth not alone import, the Palatine House, but all the rest of Electors and Princes, who have obtained the same Investiture by propriety, taking an oath, and kissing the sword; VVe must be so much the more careful, not to approve of such a fact, which may endamage the whole Empire.

In

## *The Manifest.*

In another letter to the said Arch-bishop of Meutz, dated from Dresden the 10. of October 1623. the Electour of Saxe giveth this Councell: It was our true and sincere affection, first to his Majestie, as Head of the Empire, and then to all the members; which made us deliver those suffrages, in open Councell, registered in the Imperiall Chancery; wherby sufficiently appeareth, what meanes, we judged fittest to obtaine a settled peace. But we have learned by sad experience, that since the said Assembly, where that Resolution was most hotly taken, which we esteemed most unpeaceable, all things in the Empire have growne worse and worse. And somewhat af-

## *The Manifest.*

ter. The restitution was propounded, for this regard; because the Ban, the execution and the Translation, which (as yee know) followed thereupon, were all resolved without the knowledge or assent of the Electours: which assent, is nevertheless necessary, if so be the Capitulation may have any force, or the Electours be maintained in their Dignities: for you may easily judge, as a wise Electour, and well versed in publike affaires, That if, in such high matters, which concerne the whole Empire, the advise of the Electours bee not regarded, their preheminence will quickly fall, and their persons bee abased, and the

## *The Manifest.*

the pillars of the Empire, and most inward Councillours of the Romane Emperour will be vaine titles, without effect. And so the Estates of the Empire, who cannot otherwise imagine, but that all, which passed in the Colledge, is done by the Electours consent, may justly lay the blame upon them, which we beseech you not to draw, but rather to divert. We desire not, by this our opinion, to stirre up tedious and fruitlesse debate, but onely to discharge our oath to the Electorall Colledge, and our care to posterity. For, suppose that the Restitution of the Palatine be laid aside, and all the rest of the proceedings good and due,

*The Manifest.*

due; yet finde wee not, how the Kindred and Agnation, can be excluded, or their Right, streaming in their blood, made uncer- taine, or subjected to a Processe at Law. Forasmuch as that Investi- ture, by which they succeed, is proper, and fixed in their owne persons; who are no lesse bound to take a feodall oath, than the Pos- sessour of the Fee: which Right, cannot be forfeited by the fault of another, but onely by their owne; otherwise, the innocent would be punished with the guilty; and loyall Liege-men, have no dif- ference from disloyall, which would open a doore to much Felony.

In

## The Manifest.

In another Letter of the two said Electours of Saxe and Brandenburg, which they joyntly wrote unto the Emperour, dated the 12 of March 1623, they confirmed their former suffrage, with these reasons:

Since our Votes, and Opinions, proceed not out of passion, or suppose, to draw matters to delay; but are surely grounded upon nature, and equity, upon examples in the Empire, and upon these fundamentall Lawes, and Constitutions, which are so farre, from our power to change, or abrogate, that we are bound by oath, both to your Majesty, and to the Empire, to maintaine them: We know not how to vary, or depart a jot from that

Letters of the  
two Electours,  
to the Empe-  
rour, joyntly  
confirming the  
said Suffrage.

O Decla-

*The Manifest.*

Declaration, which hath been  
already made unto your Maje-  
sty, by our Ambassadours. For  
if we should resort in person  
unto your Maiesy, that wee  
might approve, what is passed;  
we should retract our former  
suffrages, and all the grounds  
before alledged; from whence,  
what else can be inferred, but  
that either our intentions, were  
not sincere, nor well advised;  
or that our Ambassadours had  
no Commission for what they  
said: Both which, would turne  
to our reproach, not onely  
with the Princes living, (wher-  
of many are of our advice) but  
also with those to come, and  
all

*The Manifest.*

all Posterity. For as wee  
willingly confesse, that an E-  
lectour, or Prince offending,  
may, and ought to be punished  
for his offence; so we hope,  
your Majesty will not deny,  
that the case of an Electour, or  
Prince, should not be worse in  
their punishment, than a pri-  
vate person; against whom, how  
notorious soever the crime  
may be, the manner is not to  
proceed, without adjournment  
and open hearing. And here-  
in, the power of your Majesty,  
is not called in question; but  
the manner of proceeding, ob-  
served, according to the funda-  
mentall Lawes and Orders of

*The Manifest.*

the Empire! Your Majesty, well knoweth, that by the feodal Lawes, when a difference ariseth, betweene the Lord and the Vassall, the case useth to be decided by his Peeres, in Court, bearing the same name and Armes. How much more then should this be kept, in persons of greater Rank; That their advice should be required, who are the inward Counsellers of your Majesty; and of the same Dignity and Condition, with the Delinquent? Your Majesty is not likewise ignorant, what our Opinions are, concerning the Translation of the Electorate; wherein, wee.

## *The Manifest.*

we have at large, remarked the course of former times; and in the same persist. Neither can we conceive, how that Clause, annexed to your Majesties resolution, which sendeth the Children, and Cousins, of the Palatine, to seeke their Right, by Law and Arbitration, can avoyd, delay, or advance the Peace. For, by that meanes, the Right of Agnation, which, out of all doubt, is inseparable from their blood, will become litigious, and that made liable, to an uncertaine suite, whereof they cannot, in their owne persons, bee deprived, without their owne misdemeanour: if

O 3 there-

*The Manifeſt.*

therefore, we ſhould perſonally aſſiſt, in that deliberation; how, when, or in what maner, the claimes of the ſaid Agnation might be friendly com- pounded; or for default of ſuch agreement, might be decided at Law; we ſhould not onely approve, all that is paſſed, but draw upon all Electours, and Princes, who have the like Investiture, an irrecovera- ble wrong, for which, we could never anſwere, to the ſaid Houſes; neither can we conceive, how a judicious Court can be erected, to decide this point; ſince all the Electorall, and moſt Illuſtrious Houſes, have in- te-

## The Manifest.

interest therein. All these things therefore considered; That wee could neither assist in presence, nor depart from the Suffrages of our Ambassadors, without prejudice to the Empire, and reproach to our selves, we humbly beseech your Majesty, to admit of our excuses, and believe, that if wee stood not bound by oath, and the fundamentall Lawes, and Constitutions of the Empire, nothing should hinder vs, from giving your Maiesy, free and faithfull obedience.

Now it remaineth to set downe, with what forme, limits, and reservacions the

## *The Manifest.*

two Electours of Saxe and Brandenburg, did at last acknowledge, and receive the Duke of Bavaria. The Electour of Saxe writing to the Arch-bishop of Meniz, from Dresden, the 1. of March, 1634: declarerh himself in these termes :

Conditions  
under which  
the Electour of Saxe al-  
lowed the  
Translation.

Wee agree with you; that nothing is more necessarie, than the reunion of the Electorall Colledge, whereby Diets and Assemblies may be called, to conferre in Bodie, of all things expedient for publicke peace; at this wee aimed, and this we pressed, in the late Diet of Electours and Princes at Ratisbone : our difference onely was about the persons: for yee and the Ecclesiasticall Electours approved the Translation,

## *The Manifest.*

lation, which we and the Ele-  
ctour of Brandenburg partly,  
to preserve the Authoritie of  
the Colledge, and partly the  
quiet and obedience of the  
Empire, utterly disswaded.  
And although wee propoun-  
ded nothing, but what our  
oath, the Dignitie of our rank,  
and common tranquillitie re-  
quired; and that all our rea-  
sons were so well grounded  
upon the lawes, ordinances and  
examples of the Empire, that  
wee neede not varie, from our  
first mind and intentions: yet  
because ye and the Ecclesiasti-  
call Electours are of another  
opinion; That ye thinke the

*The Manifest.*

filling up of the Colledge to be the onely meanes to procure peace, and relieve the Empire, and that yee hope all wrongs and Innovations, may be prevented for the time to come, by Reversals or other meanes; Wee for our parts, should bee unwilling, to give any occasion, that the Empire should longer groane, under those miseries & oppressions, which threaten utter destruction. And therefore, if the Rights of all Parties, may be so provided for, that none may suffer wrong, we are contented to redintegrate the Colledge, by acknowledging the Duke of

## *The Manifest.*

of Bavaria for Electour. But before he be put in possession, we think it needfull, first of all, that all the Armies speedily dislodge, out of the Lands and Territories of the Electours, Princes, and Townes Imperiall; whereby it may appeare, that the said Duke be received, for respect to the Emperour, and zeale of publike peace, rather than by constraint: which caution, is the more reasonable, because the troops of the Duke of Brunswick, and Count *Mansfelt*, are utterly routed and disbanded, and all the Evangeliks have licensed their souldiers; so as there be-

## *The Manifest.*

ing nothing more to be feared, it would be unjust and against the lawes of the Empire, to burden it with souldiers, when there is no warre, and oppresse those parts with superfluous charges, which live in quiet and obedience. Secondly, that letters of recognisance, be given by his Imperiall Majesty, as also by the Duke of Bavaria; fully testifying, that neither the Ban of the Count Palatine, nor Translation of the Electorate, shall be any way hereafter alledged, to the prejudice of the Electorall greatnessse, and dignity: or of the Golden Bull; or Imperiall Capitulati-  
on;

## *The Manifest.*

on; or else of the Electorall  
Princely Houses, in their  
severall Rights, and Investi-  
tures. Thirdly, that the Rights  
of all those, shall be no wise di-  
minished, to whom the Ele-  
ctoralship Palatine belonged,  
before the said Ban, or Transla-  
tion; but that, in their severall  
degrees, they may after the  
death, of the said Duke of Ba-  
varia, be admitted, into their  
Rights, without delay: Vpon  
these Conditions, we shall not  
refuse to acknowledge the said  
Duke, for the present; and the  
rather, because, whatsoever  
shall hereafter happen; the  
Suffrages, which we have deli-

## *The Manifest.*

vered, in open Counsell, and which are inserted in the Records of the Empire, will beare us witnesse, to all Posterity; that we failed not, in due time, place, and manner, to represent all things, which our oath, and Electorall Office required.

The Electour of Brandenburg, in his answere given the Baron *Hannibal of Dona*, dated at *Coningsberg 22 May 1627.* thus declareth;

The only cause, which hath hitherto stopped His Highnes, from agreeing to the point of Translation, was, That he thought, it would rather sowe, the seeds of discord, than be a bond of peace; and stirre up for  
raine

## *The Manifest.*

raine Armes, then quiet all at home ; since, He hath found by experience , to the great losse and ruine of His Countrey, as well as other Estates ; that he was not mistaken in his be-lieve. But, forasmuch as His Highnesse understandeth, that His Imperiall Maiesy is out of hope, that the Empire would ever be appeased , unlesse the Electorall Colledge be first unanimously conjoyned, by the introduction of the Duke of Bavaria : That, on his part, he might further the Counsells of Peace , and Prosperity of the Empire ; and avoyd the imputation of future Calamities ;

His

## *The Manifest.*

His Highnesse is not unwilling, to beare respect, and obedience, to His Imperiall Wisdome; and conforme himselfe unto His will, by receiving, and acknowledging, the Duke of Bavaria, for a Coelectour, during his life, upon these tearmes and reservations. First, That he intendeth not, by this Act, any way to depart, from the Suffrage and declaration of his Conscience, made in the Diet at Ratisbone, touching the publication of the Ban, and Translation of the Electorate, thereupon ensuing. Secondly, That thereby, He will nothing derogate, from the preheminence

## *The Manifest.*

nence of the Electorall Col-  
ledge; nor from the Sanctions  
of the Golden Bull, nor Lawes  
and Constitutions of the Em-  
pire; nor the Capitulation Im-  
periall; nor yet from the  
Rightis, and Investitures, of o-  
ther Electorall, and Princely  
Houses; against any whereof,  
He meaneth not, that this His  
Act, shall be drawne in conse-  
quence. Thirdly, He purpo-  
seth not, in the least manner, to  
prejudice, by this His declara-  
tion, the Cause of the Prince  
Palatine, nor His Children,  
Brother, Blood, or Agnati-  
on; much lesse to contribute  
to their exclusion, or any way

Q

to

## The Manifest.

to charge Himselfe, with the  
Palatine Cause.

We are not ignorant, that neare twenty  
yeeres agoe, and now afresh, since the Tran-  
slation of our Electorate; certaine rumours  
have been spread abroad, especially, in the  
Courts of lorraine Princes; as if the Electo-  
rall Dignity, had of old, bee[n] annexed to  
the House of Bavaria, and not of the Palati-  
nate; and that heretofore, Contracts of  
alternation, had bee[n] made and ob-  
served, betwixt both Houses, that they  
sho[uld] enjoy the Dignity, by turns; All  
which, hath bee[n] forged to shewe, that  
it should not seeme strange, that the Session,  
and vote Electorall, which had been so long  
neglected, by the Predecessours of the Duke  
of Bavaria, should be restored, by his indu-  
stry, and returne to the proper house; Not to  
enter into the debate[m]ent of this Cause,  
which is a digression from the purpose, nor  
to repeate that, which persons of quality  
have

## The Manifest.

have published, to refuse this vaine pretension; we will wholly referre our selves to the Golden Bull, as to that supreame and fundamentall law, which can onely determine this cause; whereby it will appeare, whether the Electorate, belong to the Bavarian or Palatine Line; and what is to bee judged of the pretended part of alternation, In the 7. Title, thus we finde it:

Since therefore, it is commonly knowne, to almost the whole world, that the King of Bohemia, Count Palatine of the Rhine, Duke of Saxe, Marquis of Brandenburg, have by reason of their Kingdoms, and Principalities, the Right, Suffrage, and Session, to chuse, with the Ecclesiasticall Electours, a King of the Romanes, and in-

Law for entailing the Electorship, upon the Palatinate, and not on Bavaria.

## *The Manifest.*

stall him Emperour : And that they are therefore established, as true Electours of the Empire, with authority to make Elections, &c. And in the beginning of the 20. Title ; Whereas, all and every one of the said Prinedomes ( by vertue whereof the Temporall Electours have full power, right and suffrage, to elect the King of the Romanes, and make him Emperour ) together with their rights, functions, dignities, and appurtenances are so straightly knit and united, &c.

By another Edict of the Emperour Charles the 4. who enacted the Golden Bull,

## The Manifest.

the same was confirmed *Anno 1356* in these words: That the right of Election, was annexed and founded upon the County Palatine; his Imperiall Majesty, and all the other Princes, had certaine knowledge, and no doubt was to be made thereof. And a little lower: For as much as we firme-ly know, that the voice and Power Elective are founded with such right *in the lands of the County Palatine*, and office of high Truckcesse, that the one cannot subsist without the other. To this may be added, That the Count Palatine, by reason of the Palatinat, and not of the Dutchy of Bavaria is, provi-sionally, the *Vicar of the Empire*, as the Gol-

## The Manifest.

den Bull clearly ordaineth in the 3. title.  
As often as the Empire shall fall in vacancy, the most Illustrious Count Palatine of the Rhine (*by vertue of the Electorate and Princedome Palatine*) shall administer the affaires thereof in place of King of the Romanes, over all the Countries of the Rhine, Suevia and Franconia.

True it is, that *Ludovicus*, the Bavarian Emperour, having banished and disposed, sed his elder brother, *Rodolpb*, Electour Palatine, because He had given his voyce and assistance to *Frederick the faire*, Arch-Duke of Austria, against himselfe; he laboured to impose upon the children of the laid *Rodolpb*, restored after his death, such a covenant of alternation: but as it was attempted without right or realon, so it never had effect:

## The Manifest.

that for the Bavarian Line cannot produce one sole example, that ever executed elective power; and all their pretensions were fully rejected, and nullified by the Golden Bull; whereas in the Palatine House, the said Right and Dignitie, hath remained, without any interruption, having for the space of three hundred and odd yeeres, assisted as Electours and high Truckesse at the Elections and Coronations of thiricene Romane Emperours one after another.

And here the occasion offereth it selfe, to remember without boasting, the merits of our Predecessours and Palatine House, not only in the Empire, and all Christendome; but especially towards the House of Austria, which hath beene oftner exalted to the Imperiall power, and greatness by our Ancestors than any other, though many times, to their owne disadvantage. The example of *Rupert* *Comte Palatine* *King of the Romanes*, sheweth with what zeale and courage, He governed the Empire, and pacified the trouble therof: *Philip* and *Frederick II.*

1616.

Anno.

## The Manifeſt.

Anno 1530. valiantly defended the City of Vienna against the Turkes, neither sparing their Estates, nor their lifes. Particularly, the ſaid *Frederick* did diverſe great and uer-  
full ſervices to *Charles V.* and his brother *Ludowicus* was the chiefe cauſe, that anno 1531. *Ferdinand* the firſt was eleceted Emperour at Colen, notwithstanding, that *John* Elecتور of Saxe, protested againſt it for his ſonne. *Rodolpb* of Haburg might next to God, thanke *Lodowick*, Elecتور Palatine, by whose meaneſ Hee was made Emperour, who was the firſt that beganne to advance his house, and transmit the Duchy of Austria to his posteritie. The ſame *Lodowicke* ſtood alone, againſt *Adolpb* Count of Nafſaw, who by all the reſt was chosen Emperour, and mightily laboured, to bring in *Albert* of Austria, ſonne of *Rodolpb*. *Rodolpb* Elecتور Palatine chufed *Fredericke*, Duke of Austria, Emperour, againſt *Lodowick* of Bavaria, his owne brother, which cost Him as is laid, his Dignities and Estates. And it is well knowne, that the late Emperours

Quint.

Max.

## The Manifest.

Maximilian the I. Charles V. Ferdinand I.  
Maximilian II. Rodolph II. and Matthias  
have received no small assistance, and good  
offices, from the Electours Palatines our Pre-  
decessours, to attaine the Crowne. Here also  
may not bee forgotten, how true and Sinc-  
erely, Our most honoured Lord and Father,  
dealt with the present Duke of Bavaria: not  
only visiting Him in person at *Munchen*,  
*Anno 1618.* using all free communication  
with Him, but also, not long before His  
journey into Bohemia, recommending to  
his trust his Countries and Estates, as to one  
in whom hee had most confidence; who  
also at that time, promised all kind of good  
neighbourhood, and to doe no displeasure,  
as appeareth by their mutuall letters. But  
especially, when Our said Lord and Father, to  
make him feele his intire affection, gave him  
his Electorall voyce to be King of the Ro-  
manes, *Anno 1619.* in these words:  
**Having ever in Our heart de-  
sired to see Right and Iustice**

R                    due-

*The Manifest.*

duely administred in the Empire, all disorders and oppres-  
sions removed, and the causes  
of forraigne warre prevented,  
We have among all the Po-  
tentates, Electours, and Prin-  
ces, fixed Our thoughts upon  
the Duke of Bavaria, as upon a  
Prince, wise, peacefull, full of  
experience, governing His  
owne Estates in quiet, and not  
engaged in any warre; which  
We propound, not out of dis-  
affection to any of the forena-  
med, much lesse to the House  
of Austria, which hath often  
felt and found the good offices  
of our Electorall House; but  
only as we conceive the course  
of

## *The Manifest.*

of the present affaires, and that according to Our oath. And therefore, in the Name of God, We give Our voyce, to the said Duke of Bavaria.

All which, being in it selfe, cleere as the day; we cannot, but thinke it very strange, that, without taking notice, of the aforesaid demonstrations, the proceedings against our deare Lord and Father, our Selfe, Brethren, Blood, and Agnation, have beene carried with such rigour, and animosity; taking from Vs, without all forme of justice, what God, Our birth and Right hath given Vs. But that, which grieveth Vs most of all, is, That not contented, with those exorbitant, and dangerous innovations, the pretended Translation, of Our Electorall Voyce, Place, and Function, with all that thereon dependeth; hath againe beene ratified, and confirmed upon the descendants of the Duke of Bavaria, and his brothers; and upon the

## The Manifest.

whole *Line of Duke William their father, deceased.* Notwithstanding, that it was granted to the said Duke, for the terme of his life, as the Electours of Saxe and Brandenburg were assured, who gave their assent for no longer time. By which violent, and peremptory proceedings, that, which at first, was but oppression; and might have vanished with time, will now put on the face of Law, and be made perpetuall. Whereby, We, Our brethren, blood, and Agnation, may be, for ever, deprived, in Our spotlesse innocence, of all the ancient, and inherent Rights of Succession, Reversion, and simultaneous Investiture, inseparable from Our House; And that without all bounds of Justice, or forme of Law; unaccused, unheard without the knowledge, and assent of the Electorall Colledge; and to the infinite prejudice of all Electorall, and Princely Houses, who may reade their owne story in Our Oppression.

Indeed, our most honoured Lord and Father, was in His lifetime advertised; that the perpetuation of Our Electorate, in the

*Line*

## *The Manifest.*

*Line of Duke William*, had beeene long agoe projected, and more specially, in the late Electorall Diet at Ratisbone. Wee have also heard; That, hereditarily, an Investiture was promised, under Seale, to the Duke of Bavaria; and that to dispose, the Electours, of Saxe and Brandenburg, the more easily to consent; the peaceable enioying of the Ecclesiasticall goods, woulde be granted to them, for fourty yeeres. But these things, being so directly contrary, to the former assurances; to the declarations of His Imperiall Maiesy; to the protestations of the two temporall Electours; to the reversalls of the Duke of Bavaria; to the Golden Bull; to the fundamen-tall Lawes, and to all Right and equity; Wee did forbear, a long time, to give any credence, to them: Till in the last Treaty of Prague, betwene the Emperour, and the Electour of Saxe; We finde, the Translation of Our Electorall Dignity, with all the dependances, to bee settled, and entailed, upon the *Line of Duke William*; for ever; and to be received, and approved, by the two said Parties

## *The Manifest.*

Treating, as an Article of Peace, and a Case  
clearly decided.

The Case in  
Law, that the  
Electionship  
can neither be  
forfeited, nor  
translated, but  
only by fail-  
ing in blood.

But, for the better understand-  
ing of this Point; wee must  
know, That the Electorall, and  
Soveraigne Estates, which  
hold in Fee, upon the Empire,  
are farre more transcendent,  
than common Tenures of In-  
heritance. It is true indeed,  
that Lands and Lordships,  
which descend by inheritance,  
from the last Possessour, to the  
next heire, are subject, to many  
changes; They may be sold,  
morgaged, alienated, attainted,  
confiscated, according to the  
severall Reasons and Statutes  
of Law; and all to the preju-  
dice

## *The Manifest.*

dice of the lawfull heires : But Electorall Tenures (so long as the State of the Empire standeth) are warranted, against all these kind of changes ; and but in one onely Case, are immutable ; and unreversable to the Empire, and *that is for deficiency of male Issue, by the Fathers side, and extinction of blood* ; For when the Estates of the Empire, found it at the first needfull, for the policy and peace thereof, to erect the Electorall Colledge, and invest the three Houses, of the Palatinate, Saxe and Brandenburg, (which at that time were Sovereaigne) with the power elective, *there passed a Contract be-*

*tweene*

## *The Manifest.*

*tweene the said Houses, and the Empire ; that the said Electorall Dignity should remaine rooted in them, and descend, from Father to Sonne, and so to the next males of the Fathers blood; comprehending all, that should hereafter be borne, as if they had beene then extant : and enabling them to succeed, in their owne proper, inherent, and unalienable Right, for ever. This stipulation, in the first Investiture, hath beene a leading Rule, and President, for all after times ; wherein, it hath beene, the constant use, and practise, in the Empire, to keepe up the same forme ; and in all Electorall*

## The Manifest.

rall vacancyes, to admit, and in-  
vest the next of the male blood,  
without rub or interruption.  
This Custome, hath received  
strength and authority , in the  
Empire, for the continuance of  
times , from the foundation of  
Lawes ; from Covenants , and  
Capitulations ; from tryall and  
experience ; from the appro-  
bation of all Estates ; and from  
the reverent esteeme, and in-  
violation of it selfe , till these  
present times. And for fur-  
ther declaration, of this ancient  
Right, and Regality of Succe-  
sion, in Electorall Houses ; it  
hath beene a maxime, and op-  
inion, delivered in all Ages;

S that

## The Manifest.

that they succeed, not by right of inheritance, nor by any will, or disposition, of the last possessor, but by the providence of their Ancestours, and by Covenant made with the first Contractors, whereby the Right of every male, who should appertaine to that Stock and Linage, to the worlds end, was actually included; not briefly as pretenders in their owne time, but as *Compossessours from that present.* From which infallible grounds, these consequences naturally will arise. First, that it is not in the power of any Father, or possessor of these Eleitorall Lands, and Dignities,

## The Manifeſt.

to alienate, or engage them, to the prejudice of their Blood, though it were to pay a Dowry, or redeeme a Captive, or for any other extreame necessity; the reason is, because they have no further right in them, then during the life of their owne persons, and cannot therefore alienate the right of others, who by their deceaſe, ſtep into their place, by ſurrogation, and not inheritance. Secondly, no Predeceſſour, nor Father, can by any Felonious crime whatſoever, though it were of the highest treaſon, attaint the blood, or forfeit the Right of his Successours, who are not  
him

*The Manifest.*

guilty of the same crime, because their claime is not from their Father, but from their Stocke, invested in their birth and blood, and by Law irrevocable. Thirdly, the Emperour being onely upon certaine Conditions, by choyce, not by nature, Administrator of the Empire; on which, these Electorall Dignities, and Estates doe hold, hath no direct power, or dominion, over these Tenures; all He can doe, by the uttermost of Law, is, to lay His Action against the right of the party offending; but not against the Right of the rest, which redideth in their innocent blood,

and

## The Manifest.

and is locked up within the  
barres of immutability, as too  
noble and precious a gift to de-  
pend upon the fact or keeping  
or inheritance of any posses-  
sour.

Since therefore as well the Electorall  
claiming, belonging by Covenant to our  
House, as the naturall and lawfull posses-  
sion of our Estates, and Regalities are deli-  
vered by our Ancestours, and devolved up-  
on us, as the first in blood, no earthly pow-  
er whatsoever, can call them into question,  
or deprive us, our brethren, or Agnation of  
our rights, and much lesse transferre it to  
any other, without bearing it out of the  
faithfull custodie of ancient Covenants,  
stable lawes, and venerable customes, and  
obtruding forraigne plots and innovations,  
and making an irreparable rent in the  
frame and bodie of the sacred Empire.

Had we, our brethren or blood beent

## The Manifest.

as guilty of crime, as w<sup>e</sup> declarede with pu-  
nishments, yet if any respect had beeene  
showne to the ordinances of the Empire,  
to the Capitulations of Emperours, or to  
the grave and solid remonstrances of the  
two foresaid Electours, w<sup>e</sup> should at least  
have beeene tryed by the law; but since the  
proceedings against us, in our tender inno-  
cence, hath been no lesse extreme and ri-  
gorous, than if we were the most obstinate  
enemis of the Empire, and highest delin-  
quents against His Imperiall Majestie, w<sup>e</sup>  
doubt not, but God, in whom w<sup>e</sup> trust, and  
who is Judge of all, will doe us right, and  
when he pleach, pronounce his sentence,  
according to the justice and equitie of our  
cause: In the meane time, w<sup>e</sup> hope, that all  
Kings, Presidents, Electours, Princes, E-  
states and Persons whatsoeuer, that free  
from partialitie, and voide of passion, shall  
examine these violent and p<sup>re</sup>cipitious pro-  
ceedings, by our blamless innocence, will  
not only be touched, with a sense and com-  
passion of our case, but will esteem them  
all

## The Manifest.

all as vicious, and unjust, and of no force to  
prejudice our Rights, unto which God and  
nature, the consent and sanction of the  
whole Empire hath entitled us. And that  
therather, both because nothing to this day  
hath beene, nor can be laid, to the charge of  
us, or our brethren, as criminall, against the  
Estates and lavyes of the Empire, or his Im-  
periall Majestie; As for that, the scysure of  
our prerogatives, the detention of our  
Estates, the translation of our Dignity, and  
the present perpetuation of all, like so many  
linkes of usurpation, were contrived and  
compassed in the time of our monage, whereby  
w<sup>e</sup> could not soone protest, nor oppose,  
nor vindic<sup>e</sup> our Rights, nor enter into  
the government of our affaires, till now that  
we have attained our Majority. Here<sup>e</sup> w<sup>e</sup> may  
note, that if the two Electours, of Saxe  
and Brandenburg, judged at the first, that  
the translation of our Electorship, though  
but for a time, and restrained only to the  
person, and life of the Duke of Bayaria,  
would notwithstanding be injurious to the

pre-

## The Manifest.

preheminence of the Colledge Electorall, and to all temporall Princes, as depriving innocents of their inheritance, and simultaneous Right, invested in their blood, and planted in their Stocke against all the lawes, Rights, formes, and customes of the Empire, and would therefore in stead of peace, be a cause (as the events have shewne) of further exasperations, and of cruell warres, which might waste the Empire. How then can they but resent this present Act, whereby, without just and tryall, Wee were condemned in Our minority, when we were neither indicted, nor could bee guilty of any crime, and Our Estates and Royalties translated from Vs, our brethren and Agnation, to the Line of Duke William, farre remov'd, and thence for ever. And what else can they judge of it, but as of an attempt and conspiracy never heard of, not onely to fill the Empire with mistrusts, factions, hatreds, and utter desperations, but likewise to outrage the fabrice of the State, and undermine the very foundations, that upon the subbage and fl-

very

## *The Manifest.*

very of the same, might bee raised a new and absolute Domination.

As long therefore as the Electorall Colledge, shall be reputed the foundation of the Empire, and the Golden Bull, the Imperiall Capitulation, and the Constitutions of State, for inviolable lawes, whereby the whole body should be governed, and knit together, so long can neither Wee, Our Brethren, nor Agnation ( altogether innocent and inculpable) be deprived of Our Estates and Dignities without manifest rupture of all Right, and open violation of humane peace and societie. Neither is it sufficient to alleadge, the successse of armes, and victories gotten in the field, for a prooofe and testimony of the justice of their cause, for then the condition of Christians, and truth of the Religion we professse, would be much worse than Turkes and Mahumetans: And if any thinke, that their designes bee so smoothly carried, and their strength so great, that they may dissolve, change, and dispose of all things, as they list, without the feare of any

T for-

## *The Manifest.*

forraigne opposition, let them know, that there is no Councell against God, nor might against his providence, which hath bounded the thoughts of men, and set a period upon their power; and albeit they may surmount humane vengeance, and outward force, yet great oppressions never want an inward worme, to gnaw downe the pillars of pride, and lay them in the dust, even as it shall please him, who raiseth and dispoleth Princes and transporteth Kingdomes for unrighteousnesse.

Let every one therefore in his owne impartiall judgement consider from the publicke Acts and authenticall letters of his Imperiall Majesty, from the suffrages and other documents of the Electours and Princes temporall, from the infinite and untolerable wrongs, disgraces, and oppressions of our Houle, whether we have not just caule to publish our Complaints against these unjust proceedings, and to protest against them before God and the world. And therefore wee doe by this present and publike

Mani-

## The *Manifest.*

Manifest in the best and most solemn forme, according to all Right and custome  
*withstand and protest against them, and every one of them, leaving this our Protestation,*  
as a perpetuall witnesse of the outward in-  
juries done against our Rights to this Age,  
and all posterity.

And as wee are thus forced to protest a-  
gainst our wrongs, so we doe freely profess  
in the sight of God, and upon our Consci-  
ence, that *whatsoever hath been recited, al-  
ledged, urged, or proved in this Manifest, is  
onely for the defence and evidence of our  
just cause, and for the maintenance of our  
proper and inherent Rights, devolved to  
us from our Ancestours, and not any way  
to blacke, or despite, or offend any living  
soule of what condition soever.*

These Assverations being done, wee  
make our recourse unto Your Imperiall  
Majesty, to all Kings, Electours, Princes and  
Estates, as to the Dispencers of Justice, Pro-  
tectours of Innocence, and Guardians of op-  
pressed Orphans here below. Wee appealc

## The Manifest.

¶ Cæsare male informato, preoccupato & irato,  
ad Cæsarem, Electores & Ordines Imperii, tan-  
quam Pares Curia, melius informandos, & affe-  
ctibus vacuos, and humbly beseech your  
Imperiall Majesty, That if Our innocence  
will not move you, yee would bee moved  
with your selfe, and call to mind, your owne  
finall resolution, which ye gave to the Elec-  
tours and Princes, at the Diet at Ratisbone,  
the 23 February 1623. Wherein, yee were  
pleased, to promise, and declare; That  
ye never intended, neither was  
it your will, by any Act, which  
was passed in the Palatine  
Cause, to crosse, or prejudice  
the preeminence of Electours;  
nor your owne Capitulation;  
nor the Golden Bull; nor  
Constitutions of the Empire;  
nor, for that businesse, to take,  
or intrench, from any, the  
Right,

## The Manifesto

Right, and due, which to any belonged. By vertue of this, your Imperiall Declaration, confirmed since, to divers Princes, within and without the Empire; as also, for those many instances, and mediations, made in Our behalfe; We, again beseech your Majesty, to restore Vs to Our Rights; to Invest Vs in Our Electorship, and Estates; and to protect Vs in the same, as a most faithfull, and eminent member of the Empire; nor suffering any hands, to withhold Our Right, nor trouble Vs, in the lawfull possession of that, which God and Nature hath appointed Vs: Whereby, yee shall imitate, the best examples of your Predecessours; who, upon better informations and advice, have left the wayes of rigour, for the wayes of peace: And so, ye shall use that high power, committed to your trust, to still the present stormes, to repaire the breaches, heale the fractious, and wounds of your owne members; and to establish the Empire, in peace and unity, which is now falling to desolation.

## *The Manifest.*

And that our owne requests may bee the better seconded, wee intreat all Kings, Electours, Princes, and Estates, that they would employ their Power, and send their exhortations, as in all places, where they shal thinke it availeable, so especially with His Imperiall Majestie, and the Duke of Bavaria, to the end, that being put into the peaceable possession of our proper Rights, and Electorall and Ancient House, which hath produced Kings and Emperours, and done such services both to the Austrian and Bavarian House, and stood so long a prop and pillar of the Empire, bee not razed nor demolished in our dayes, nor Wee and Our blood, which spring up within the walls thereof, to be driven to desperation, nor seek Councells from Necessity. Wherein, as they have all some interest, either in regard of that reproch, which our injuries and affronts unredressed, may cast upon them, with most of whom, we have the honour to be allyed, or else for the consequence, which may fall upon themselves, if this fire bee not timely

## *The Manifest.*

timely quenched: so they shall labour in a most Christian work, pleasing to God, and glorious among men. Which we desire of them, with this further assurance, that our carriage and intentions to His Imperiall Majesty, & the whole Empire, shall be ever sincere, loyall, and respectfull, Zealous to remove jealousies and distrusts, to confirme friendship, and intelligence to preserve the rights and authorities of all, and with our power to establish publike peace, and advance the good of all Christendome. And for themselves, They shall lay an eternall obligation upon Vs, our brethren, and our whole House, upon all occasions, to acknowledge this their favour, and by the faithfull offices of our friendship and vici-  
tity, to make them thankfull retribution.

And for conclusion, to close up all, Wee doe heereby summon and exhort, all our Liegemen, Vassals and Subjects, that hold in fee on our Electorall House, in due time, not to faile of doing homage, faith, loyalty and obedience unto us, as to their naturall Lord

and

## *The Manifest.*

and Prince, hoping that every one of them, will bee carefull to discharge their bonds and duties, and take heed of failing, under the Censure of the lawes, by any felonious or disobedient act.

Heere shall end our present *Manifest*, which for defence of Our inseparble rights, and information of the whole world we were faine to publish, by inevitable ne-cessity.

*Given at London the 12. of January, 1636.*

*Charles Lodowicke,  
Electour.*

---

---



## *The Manifest.*

and Prince, hoping that every one of them, will bee carefull to discharge their bonds and duties, and take heed of failing, under the Censure of the lawes, by any felonious or disobedient act.

Heere shall end our present *Manifest*, which for defence of Our inseparable rights, and information of the whole world we were faine to publish, by inevitable necessity.

*Given at London the 12. of January, 1636.*

*Charles Lodowicke,  
Electour.*

---

---

